The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,873 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th Dec.
L	ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M	BOKHARA	2941	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L	MEDASPES	2961	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3302	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L	MALWA	2969	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4188	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L	GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4196	800	J. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L	BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
M	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M, via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-pinnace leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	880	20th Dec.	10th Feb,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particula egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	10th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.
s.s. ARABIA	3,514 480	Capt. J. Laird	25th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,568 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, December 18, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Merka" will sail as above on 30th December. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACKENZIE," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 13, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Dec. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaad, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muareb, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 20, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
An Extensive Assortment.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NUTS.

KENTISH COB NUTS	0 15
BRAZILS	0 10
BARCELONAS	0 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS & STORE DEALERS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES.

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL
Very Fine and Good.
Re. 1, Per lb.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MENU, GUEST, BALL AND INVITATION CARDS

Of the newest and neatest designs.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER BARREL SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS
FOR HALF PRICE.
50 CARDS
Rupee one only.
THOUSAND VARIETIES FROM ONE PICE TO RS. 4 EACH.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
NO. 6, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
HAVE JUST ON HAND
THE GREAT AMERICAN NEW REMEDIES,
THE REMEDIAL QUALITIES OF WHICH ARE NEVER DISPUTED.

THE POPULAR
STILLINGIA
BLOOD PERCOLATOR,
THE ONLY SKIN AND BLOOD REMEDY.
THE BEST KNOWN PREPARATION
FOR
Pimples, Tumours, Boils, Blotches, Tetter, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula and Skin Eruptions.
A POWERFUL YET GENTLE
PURIFIER OF BLOOD.
RESTORES
Strength and Tone of the System when Debilitated by Diseases.
A SURE CURE
For Recent or Chronic Skin Diseases, Eczema, Abscesses and Chronic Rheumatism.
Per Pint Bottle, Rs. 4-4.

TASTELESS
COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS,
PURELY VEGETABLE.
COMPOSED OF PUREST INGREDIENTS ONLY.
AS A LAXATIVE OR PURGATIVE
THESE PILLS ARE UNRIVALLED.
THE GREAT
BOWEL REGULATOR,
AND
KILLER OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION.
A PROMPT, SURE AND SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, STOMACH AND LIVER.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.

THE SOUTHERN
LIVER REGULATOR.
FOR ALL BILIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS
Arising from
TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER,
Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Restlessness, &c.
IT IS USED
As an Evacuant in Dysentery, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Colic, and as a Laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints.
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
No MEDICINE can equal it for its Prompt and Mild Effects,
And being PURE VEGETABLE can be used with Perfect Safety.
Per Bottle, Rs. 4-4.

COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR
Used as a
BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC
And for
RESTORING VITALITY AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER IN
BOTH SEXES.
Per Bottle, Rs. 7.

THE GREATEST BOON
EVER KNOWN FOR
MOTHERS AND WET NURSES!!
GALACTAGOGUE
OR AMERICAN MILK PRODUCING ELIXIR.
This Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
PER HALF PINT, Rs. 2-12.
,, PINT, Rs. 4-4.

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PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
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MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand;
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

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ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

		Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand,	Full Compass	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany)	do.	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	do.	350
Do. do.	do. do.	400
Sympathetic Square do.	do. do.	600
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Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood	do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand	do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRANCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PASSENGERS EX. S. S. NEPAUL

WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

1886. CHRISTMAS. 1886.

BOLTON AND Co. have now on hand THOUSANDS of PRESENTATION ARTICLES to select from for the coming festive season.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, verstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
*** THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ENGINEERING.
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF
MECHANICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.
The First Number of the above Professional Journal
WILL BE ISSUED IN CALCUTTA
On the 1st January 1887.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will be Edited by an experienced Member of the Profession well-known in Professional Journalism.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will afford a resumé of the best information of the day in all departments of Engineering and its allied subjects. The Paper will be illustrated, and its very wide range of contents will embrace topics pertaining to the Public Works, Railways, Mines and Industries of the Country, with due regard to the interests of the various Services connected with them.

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All Communications to be addressed to

PAT. DOYLE, C.E.,
Sitarampore, E. I. R. (*Chord Line*).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KLYDE arrived from MOULMEIN are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their respective goods without delay.
No claims will be entertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the month of April the undersigned has delivered over to the heirs of H. H. the late AGA ALLI SHA the RECOVERING of the MONIES due to him and of making payments thereout which he had still been been doing.
He has also given up from this day the work of MAKING RECOVERIES of the RENTS of the estate of the said deceased.
THARIA TOPUN.
Bombay, 18th December, 1886.

SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR.
'XMAS CARDS
AT HALF PRICE.
TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS.
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
HUNDREDS OF 'XMAS TREES SUPPLIED.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS to REPAIR DAMAGES DONE to s.s. "KING ARTHUR" by collision with the s.s. "ZUARI" will be received at this office up to noon WEDNESDAY, December 22nd. Tenderers to specify time when the work will be completed, and prepared to sign a Bond for the completion of the work in the specified time to the satisfaction of the Port and Lloyd's Surveyors. The Tenders must include Docking if necessary.
JAMES BOWACK,
Bombay, 20th December, 1886. for Agent.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1887-88.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given as required by sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the valuation for 1887-88 of all houses, buildings and lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, Byculla, Parel and Mahim wards has been completed, and that the Assessment Books of these wards may be inspected at the Municipal Office.
Also that the Municipal Commissioner will, on the 17th of January 1887, proceed to revise the said valuation.
All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of, valuation.
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1886.

PHOTO FRAMES.
Rich Plush Frames.
Carved Wood Frames.
Gilt Moulded Frames.
Crystal Mounts or Frames.
Solid Glass, Gold, and Maroon Border.
Cut and Engraved Border.
MORENAS AND CO.,
Wine, Spirit and General Merchants,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ALBUMS.
Plush, Morocco or Russia Leather.
Plain, Floral or Musical.
Mounted with Nickel-Plated Shield.
Gilt Edges, Patent Clasp.
Bijou, Cabinet, Carte de Visite,
Octavo, Quarto.
MORENAS & Co.,
Importers of French and English Confectionery,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SCRAP ALBUMS.
Elegantly Blocked in Black and Gold.
Cardboard Leaves, Cloth Bound.
Literary Scraps and Cuttings.
Albums, Scrap.
Indestructible Scrap Book.
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Monster Scrap Album.
MORENAS AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

ACCORDEONS!
ACCORDEONS!!
From Rs. 6 and upwards.
MORENAS AND CO.,
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FANS! FANS! FANS!!!
IVORY!
SILK!!
SATIN!!!
MOTHER-OF-PEARL, IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 100 each.
Up-country Orders are promptly executed.
MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.—No. 3854.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888 or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1888-89, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post, up to noon of MONDAY the 17th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.
2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.
5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th December 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that SARASWATEBAI, widow of CRUSHNAJEE RAMCHUNDER, RAGHUNATH CRUSHNAJEE, DINNANATH CRUSHNAJEE, YESKNATH CRUSHNAJEE, GOPINATH CRUSHNAJEE and RAMNATH CRUSHNAJEE have contracted to SELL the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 25, Rampart Row, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any shall be considered to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Agripada in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 88, new No. 13585, new survey No. 3481, old survey No. 291 containing by admeasurement 1,590 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by Government ground, on or towards the west by the property of Luxman Govindjee, on or towards the north by the property of Ardeshir Cursetjee, and on or towards the south by water passage, and beyond that by the property hereinafter secondly described.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Byculla, Agripada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 85, new No. 13,585, new survey Nos. 3160 and 3166, old survey No. 291 containing by admeasurement 3,831 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Dossajee Adamjee, on or towards the west by the property of Govind Vinayek Chinchoshna, on or towards the north by water passage, and beyond that by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Hirajee Ballajee.—Dated this 20th day of December 1886.
THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Has most comfortable accommodation for CHRISTMAS at moderate rates.

GRAND REDUCTION.—'XMAS CARDS all under eight annas at Half Price. Toys, Dolls and Fancy Presents, thousand varieties at Cheap Prices.
SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Books consigned by Bernard Quaritch for absolute sale at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Rooms to-morrow Wednesday at 2-30 p.m.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 4 p.m. on account of the underwriters one English-built Brougham ex s.s. Malwa."

COLONEL GRIFFITHS.—A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY, and they were delightful.

FOR SALE an Excellent Paris-made Landau in very good order.—Apply to H. FOLLET, No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or to A. H. F., care of this Paper.

LOST, last Saturday night, between Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, and the Fort a bunch of CHUBBS' KEYS. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same to T. Thomas, Currency Office.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, 26, Meadow Street.—Just received by last mail Ladies' and Children's New Fashioned Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw Hats, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

WANTED.—European NURSE to take charge of an infant and young child. Must have good recommendations. Address, stating salary, to L. M., care of P. Office, JALGAON, Khandeish.

FOR SALE—The Property of Surgeon-Major Close, Colaba, a handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old, hands 14.7. Quiet in saddle and harness, up to weight, and very suitable as a charger.

FOR SALE—BAY ARAB GELDING aged. About 14.2 height. Goes in harness and saddle. Price Rs. 300. Sold as owner is going to a Hill station. Apply to Surgeon-Major BURNETT, No. 40, Colaba.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Christmas and New Year's Cards, French and English Confectionery, great variety of Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and Jordon Almonds of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, No 2, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all descriptions, working from the thinnest muslin up to leather, can be had at greatly reduced prices for cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system with option of purchase at the manufacturers' own establishment, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Right Bungalows are attached.

TO PARSEE LADIES—Our new stock of CREPE DE CHINE has been just opened out. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

HAMS and BACON—Fresh Supplies JUST RECEIVED from Mady and Salmon. C. N. PATELL & Co., No. 2, opposite Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED at V. SHAMJI Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Gerseys for boys and ladies, Ostrich Tips, Aigrets, Gloves, Silks and Laces—Esplande Cross Road, near Crawford market.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

MALWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and Col. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most comfortable, large and airy rooms now available for Xmas, excellent food. Terms moderate. Apply to the "PROPRIETOR."

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1887. See full advertisement in this Paper under the heading—"Sales by Auction." NANU and HORMASJEE.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

A NOVELTY IN CAPS.—We have a small consignment of Travelling Caps of various shapes made from the bark of the African Palm, for Lightness and Comfort they are unsurpassed. All sizes in stock, price Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FANCY SALE (but not at "fancy prices") at the Boys' School of the Educational Society, Byculla, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 21st and 22nd inst. from 4 to 7 p.m. Useful and Pretty articles for ladies and children. Ties, Silk Socks, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Metal Match Boxes, etc., for Gentlemen. For "Ladies' Association."

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY the 24th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—
A choice assortment of Valuable Toys of great varieties suitable for Xmas presents containing Dolls, Animals, Bellows, Wooden and Mechanical Toys, Game Boxes, &c., also a collection of Writing and Drawing requisites, Pens, Penholders, Inkstands, Ladies' and Gent's shirts, &c.
12 cases tins of French Prunes in 2lb. tins.
6 ,, 2lb.
2 ,, Vermicelli and Macaroni
1 ,, Sardin, Anchovy, Capers, Olives, French Peas, Mushrooms, &c.
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE, STOCKS, &c., OF THE BLUE MILLS SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF GORUPDEVIE ROAD.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m. by order of the said mortgagees, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the said Messrs. Temooljee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer and Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna.
All and every the working stock of the above mill, consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton on bobbins, cotton waste, dropping fly, coal, loose yarn, and in bundles, bobbins, cans, and stores of every description for mill use, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees, at their office, in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office No. 4. Forbes and Medows Street.

SALE of the stock in trade, stores, &c., at the Blue Mills situate on the west side of Gorupdevie Road.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises, by order of the said mortgagees Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagors the said Messrs. Temoojee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer, and Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna:—
All and every the working stock of the above mill consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton on bobbins, cotton waste, dropping fly, loose yarn and in bundles, coal, bobbins, cans, and stores of every description for mill use scales, chimneys, boiler, brass cuttings, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees, at their office in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff,
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Senoy street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water, tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Chuch-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale, as will shortly be settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700, to the trustees of the State of Ardeseir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 21, 1886.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE S.S. "ZUARI" has been SUNK in 35 feet of water E. by N. ¼ N. 1 mile 1¼ cables, from Sunk Rock Lighthouse, two pole masts are visible above water, a red flag is attached to one mast and a red light will be exhibited at night. Vessels are warned against pasing over the wreck.
HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I.M.,
Post Officer of Bombay.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and nausea, to calm that message the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelmi medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsb London.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (hirda nuts), will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 27th day of January, 1887, commencing at noon.
Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.
The Hirdas are on view at the Depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.
G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Asgaon, 9th December, 1886.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
THE CONNECTION of Mr. OTTO SCHILLER with our firm HAS CEASED since 21st June last, and his power jointly TO SIGN for our firm, has also been REVOKED since that date.
MEIFFER NEVEU & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received up till 5th January, 1887, at noon, for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of the IRON WORK of a stable for 66 horses at Kirkee.
Plans and specification can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Poona, 16th December, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Adinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colineries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON,
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PROFESSOR H. WINTER.
THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon.
He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.
CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE,
CONSULTING HOURS,
For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.
Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
CHARGES MODERATE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord and Lady Reay from Surat, 6 a.m.
Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 8-30 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Mary McMaster (barque), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa; and H. Balckow [s), Persian Gulf.

INDIAN FLOUR MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The meeting of the company which was called yesterday was postponed for want of a *quorum* of shareholders.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Nawab of Janjeera, accompanied by a small party of followers, arrived here yesterday, and has taken up his residence at Roopji Mody's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

BAZAAR.—A bazaar will be held to-day at the Education Society's School, Byculla, in aid of the Ladies' Association who are engaged in Zenana Work in co-operation with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Craigie, Mr. Dixon, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Mr. Murray vs. White: Mr. Arthur, Mr. Baker, Mr. Summer and Mr. Warner. Play will commence at 4-45 p.m.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Four of the passengers injured in the collision on Saturday are doing well at the G. T. Hospital. None of them have received any serious injuries, and all of them are expected to leave hospital in a few days.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The directors of the Straits Fire Insurance Company have decided to open a branch of the Fire Office in Bombay, and the agency has been accepted by Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, who are also the agents of the Straits Marine Insurance Company. The new office begins work on the 1st January next, and will take risks on the same principle as the Hongkong Fire of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille.....Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Grand Fantasia ...Songs of Wales .....Maanen.
Valse .....Visions d'Amour.....Delburck.
Molet ... .Hear my Prayer .....Mendelssohn.
Polka .....Three Jolly Cobblers.Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Cassinath Luximon, living at Funneswady, reported to the police that at 4-30 p. m., on Sunday, he received Rs. 5,000 in currency notes from Mr. Cassum Meeta, and that he left that gentleman's place of business at Kolsa Street, and went to Samuel Street with the view of paying the Rs. 5,000 to a creditor, who, however, refused to accept the money until he had made up his accounts. Mr. Cassinath then left for home, and discovered that the notes were missing.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Lieutenant J. C. Baldwin, residing at the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba, reported that his portmanteau was removed from his bedroom on the night of the 18th instant, and was taken to a hut at the Depôt, and a small tin box, containing currency notes and cash and sundry articles of jewellery, and a gold pencil case, of the collective value of Rs. 175, stolen from it. Enquiries are in progress.—Damodhur Hunja, living at Bapoo Khote Street, reported to the police that his house was broken into on the night of the 18th instant, and a chest of drawers forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 645, stolen.

EUROPE PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME CHRISTMAS TREAT.—We are requested by the honorary secretary to the Committee of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home to tender their best thanks to those who have in a most generous manner responded to their appeal for help towards the Christmas treat to the inmates of the above institutions. Owing to the intended departure from Bombay of certain ladies who had always taken an interest in the Home, and who desired to help at the treat, it was found necessary to fix the 16th as the date for it instead of Monday, the 13th, and the preparations were consequently so hurried that the honorary secretary could only give notice in the papers on the 15th. Should this have prevented any of the friends of the Institution being present, the honorary secretary trusts that the above explanation will satisfy them, that it was owing to the hurried preparations that better arrangements could not be made.

A SUMMARY PROCEDURE SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, Annundrao Narayen sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, and interest thereon, from Ahmedbhoy Cassumbhoy and another, due on a promissory note executed by them in favour of the plaintiff on the 25th October last. Mr. Cowasji Setna appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear.

His Honour, after the claim had been proved, gave an *ex-parte* decree for the plaintiff for the full amount, plus Court costs, payable within eight days.

BREACH OF AN ORAL AGREEMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J. Warden, Cazee Ismael sought to recover from his uncle, Baba Cazee, the sum of Rs. 140, being the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of the alleged breach of a verbal agreement entered into by the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy for the defendant. It appeared that on the 1st May 1885, the defendant entered into a written agreement for a period of one year certain to let him have the contract to farm the rents of his house in consideration of a lump sum of money paid to him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was afterwards not allowed to recover rents for the first four months of his lease by one Pandoo, who was the defendant's vendor, and who lived in a portion of the house and recovered rents from 27 tenants living there. During the four months, the defendant succeeded in settling amicably with Pandoo, who then left the house. The defendant promised verbally that the plaintiff should have his lease extended from May to September 1886, in lieu of the loss of rent which the plaintiff had to suffer. After the expiration of the written lease, the defendant failed to carry out his verbal agreement as to extension of the lease, and the plaintiff on the basis of Rs. 35, the total amount of monthly rent recovered by him during the eight months ending April 1886, filed this present suit to re-imburse himself against the damages he was thus put to.

The defendant denied his liability and the oral agreement to extend the time. He also stated that the plaintiff had recovered rents for the whole year due under the written lease from the tenants. Witnesses were examined on both sides, after which the Court gave a decree for Rs. 140, and Rs. 15 as professional costs.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions:—

F. C. (through *Times of India*)	.....	Rs. 10
J. F.	.....	„ 14
W. J. B.	.....	„ 10
Mr. G. W. Roughton	.....	„ 5

Further contributions are much needed.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo-street, on Friday, the 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—President in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Members of the Council.—Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Messrs. J. Gerson da Cunha, and T. S. Weir. Secretaries—Messrs. Yasavant Vasudev Athalye and Basil Scott. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.—Mr. O. S. Pedraza. Curator of the Museum.—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Messrs. John da Cunha, J. R. Duxbury, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, W. F. Melvin, J. Campbell, J. M. Romanis, H. W. deB. Prescott, Dinsha Pestonjee Kanga, Nasarwanjee Jivanjee, P. R. Wilson, A. Hay, Dorab Dastur Peshotan, Siddheshev Mitra, H. R. King, J. H. Steel, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart, Colonel E. S. Walcott and Captain H. A. Street R.N. Hon. Member—Professor James Darmesteter.

The election of the following new members was announced:—H. H. Malkhan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Cherkhari, Bundelkhand; Lieut.-Colonel W. L Samuells, Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum Bengal; James C. Jones, C.E., Gulburga; Mr. Siddheshev Mitra, Hooghly.

The president introduced Mr. C. V. Stevens to the society, and made some remarks upon the tribe of Veddahs, who formed the subject of Mr. Stevens' paper.

Mr. Stevens then read his paper on "Explorations in the Vedirata of Ceylon." Mr. Stevens proceeded to explain that his principal object in appearing there that evening was to induce, if possible, the society to take up in a systematic and thorough manner the investigation of the origin of the Veddahs. Referring to the numerous misconceptions extant on the subject of the manners and customs of the race, it was pointed out that these had doubtless arisen from the village or partly civilized and settled Veddah having been under observation, instead of the wild or rock-Veddah, whose habits and mode of life had undergone no material change for centuries. So greatly did his observations clash with those of other writers, that much of what he had lately collected was at present withheld from publication until such time as, revised and verified beyond possibility of contradiction, it could appear in the pages of the society's journal. The Veddah was rapidly dying out, the total number now remaining being estimated by the observer as less than 300 wild Veddahs and 500 village Veddahs. At the present rate of extinction, all trace of the nomad hunter would disappear during the ensuing century, leaving only the scattered remnants of half-civilized villagers to vanish more slowly by incorporation. The causes of that rapid decay were dwelt upon, and attention drawn to one or two practices not hitherto known as existing among them. A description followed, intended for the guidance of members of the society, of the manner in which the lecturer was unable to penetrate at once to the Veddah's inmost retreat and confidence. Starting from Colombo, the route was traced and valuable instruction given, especial stress being laid upon the necessity for not allowing either Singalese or Tamil to accompany the explorer on, at least, his first visit—a precaution, rendered absolutely imperative by the aversion felt by the Veddah to both those races. Explanations of the aversion and of the marked susceptibility of the Veddah to ridicule was given. Commenting upon the ease with which signs and pictorial representations sufficed to make the Veddah understand all that was wished, the lecturer gave a brief sketch of the first two or three days after arriving among a family. After the lapse of a few days, confidence was established, and the promise of presents induced the Veddahs to accompany the traveller back to his camp, where competent interpreters, till then kept in the background, were used to obtain full information on all points that had been noted. Allusion was made to the utter indifference displayed towards the exhumation and disposal of their dead relatives, with an outline of the plan by which science could be most readily and thoroughly benefitted as regarded a fuller acquaintance with all matters appertaining to that little-known people. Mr. Stevens brought his interesting address to a close. Thanks were voted to the writer for his valuable paper.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE annual dinner of the members of the above Society was held on Saturday evening last, at the Society's rooms. Covers were laid for about a hundred members. Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit presided on the occasion. The chairman, after making a few preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban to propose the toast of the evening, *viz.*, that of the venerable Mr. Framjee Nusserwanji Patel, who was present on the occasion.

Mr. Murzban said:—Mr. Dinsha Petit and Gentlemen,—The venerable leader of the Parsee community, who is present here this evening, has paid me the compliment of asking me to propose him as a member of this Society. I therefore have great pleasure in welcoming him here with due honours, and I thank Mr. Petit for giving me an opportunity to say a few words about our community. It was only a few days ago we cordially welcomed to our hall an honoured member of the Parsee brotherhood. By his simple habits and absence of forced greatness, Mr. Petit won the hearts of everyone in this assembly. This Society has good reason to be proud of the fact that shortly after this another equally respected leader of the same community has joined us as member. The co-operation of such men is a guarantee of the unimpeachable respectability of the Society and its motives. I have a good deal to say about Mr. Petit, but I am afraid I have no right to do so. Indeed, Mr. Petit, in his capacity as chairman, will not permit me to say a word on the subject. I shall therefore restrict myself to what I have got to say about Mr. Framjee Patel. Gentlemen, Mr. Framjee is a living page of the history of the Parsees during the last century. Female education, the Parsee laws, the Kabisa controversy, the Parsee punchayet, past and present, have in him a living representative. Lord Northbrook, soon after he retired from the post of Viceroy of India, stated in a speech before the Midland Institute that Mr. Framjee Patel was one of the few remaining *Shetts* who by their greatness and liberality placed the name of the Parsee community at the head of all the Indian communities. As I stated before, Mr. Patel had taken an important part in native female education. At the present time to be an advocate of female education means nothing; but forty years ago, when Parsee ladies used to go out of their houses in shigrams with the blinds well down, it was a risk to say anything about educating them. It was then that the Literary and Scientific Society undertook to open primary schools for native ladies. Courageous reformers like the late Naoroji Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Naorojee, Bhow Daji, &c., volunteered to superintend the schools and act as teachers if necessary, but nothing could be done without the co-operation and countenance of the *Shetts*. It was then that Mr. Framji Patel, with his characteristic firmness of mind, came forward as the champion of education. His personal influence and his well-applied wealth settled the question once for all. Gentlemen, I beg you to remember that Mr. Patel has acted as chairman of these girls' schools for the last forty years. As honorary secretary of this institution, I am in a position to tell you that Mr. Patel is by no means an ornamental chairman. If the meeting is proposed to be held at 4-30, I am required to be there at 4, but the energetic chairman of 83 years of age is always there at a quarter to four. (Cheers.) I take this opportunity to refer here to a certain subject in connection with native female education. It is now no longer a secret that misguided parents send their daughters to irresponsible institutions professing to teach the English language. Through ignorance or carelessness, the evils arising from this indiscriminate system of introducing the English language into Parsee households are beginning to assume undesirable proportions. Not long time ago I had to visit one of these schools, where I found a number of Parsee girls grown up attending a class conducted by a Hindoo of the age of about 21, and who from enquiries I made, had failed to pass the Matriculation Examination. On referring the matter to the parents of one of the girls, I was informed that the only inducement in their case was, that the fee charged was annas eight per month, and that, according to their opinion, an English education for their daughter was absolutely necessary, even under serious difficulties. The parents, though poor, were seriously of opinion that the girl had no chance of making a good match unless she knew the English language. These and other facts of an equally unsatisfactory nature have resulted in one good, An influential committee has been formed to consider what steps should be taken to establish English schools in various localities of Bombay under their own superintendence, and I am happy to be able to inform you that the venerable Mr. Framjee Patel and our equally respected citizen and *Shett*, Mr. Dinshaw Petit, have both expressed their willingness to heartily support the movement. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you are no doubt aware that Mr. Framjee was the chairman of the Parsee Law Association which obtained for us the welcome legislative enactments by which we are now guided. It need hardly be said that Mr. Framjee's task was not easy, but he performed his part nobly with the assistance of two indefatigable secretaries, Naorojee Furdoonjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli. As a recognition of his valuable public services, Mr. Patel was appointed a member of the local Legislative Council, and his portrait still graces the Council Hall at Poona. Gentlemen, Mr. Patel is not like a dashing driver of a team of thoroughbreds. Slow but sure is his motto—something after the style of the driver of the Ahmedabad Nagar *Shetts*, a well-fed pair of bullocks. This characteristic has often times saved hasty youths from the results of their hasty actions. Many a time I had to confess in secret that Mr. Patel has more common sense in his little finger than I claim to possess in my whole body. And has not the Almighty rewarded him for his disinterested labours? Strong of 83—happy in the possession of sons, grandsons, great grandsons, and great great grandsons, numerous enough to fill this large hall—worthy sons who do credit to the name of their father—one of whom Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel is gracing the seat on my right—(cheers)—and possessing the good wishes of his community, wealth and contentment. Gentlemen, what else can be desired? I apologise for taking up so much of your time, and pray that Hormuz may grant long life to Mr. Patel, and may he long enjoy the position of a guide to the young men of the community of which he is such a worthy representative.

Mr. Patel having briefly replied to the toast, the party adjourned to the music hall, and the proceedings terminated at about midnight.

THE WRECK OF THE WASHISTI.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY assembled at the Police Court yesterday, to investigate the circumstance attending the total wreck of the s.s. Washisti, which took place down the coast on the 19th ultimo. The Court consisted of Mr. Cooper, president, Captain J. E. Tully, R.N., Staff Commander H. M. S. Bacchante, Captain T. Morris of the s.s. Suez, Captain Abbot of the s.s. Lady Armstrong, and Captain George Davy of the s.s. St. Oswald.

Mr. Little conducted the enquiry, and Mr. Smethurst appeared for the owner, Mr A. Shepherd.

Mahomed Essoof Caraway, the captain of the Washisti, said: I have a certificate of competence, granted at Colombo in 1882. I hold no other certificate, but I was a nakoda on several sailing ships, that is since the date of my receiving this certificate. For the last three years I have commanded steamers. I joined the Washisti in 1885, and since then I have been often up and down the coast. For three years I have always been passing between Bombay and Goa, and know the coast well. We had four boats capable of carrying 60 persons each, and about 28 life buoys. There were two compasses, one at the wheel and the other aft in front of the sky-light. They were both in order.

Mr. Little: Did you test your compasses?

Witness: I used to test the compass at sunrise and sunset. I used to turn the steamer to N.-W. and thus find the deviations. I had all the charts of this coast. I can read English a little. I had not a chart of the west coast of India (sheet V.), but one on a smaller scale, from Karachi to Vingoria. I had only one hand-lead and one deep sea lead. I had a mate, one serang, three seacunnies, six calasees, one chief and one second engineer, and six firemen. My watch was from 6 in the evening till 12, and the mate from that hour till 6, when I came on again till noon, the mate relieving me at six. During the night I always took charge in going in and coming out of ports. I left Bombay on the 18th of November in the afternoon bound for Goa and the intermediate ports. She then drew 7½ft. aft and 6½ forward. I had about 315 passengers. I expected to make Deoghur at 3 next morning. I passed the Dabool Light at 11-30, 5 or 6 miles off on the south. I was steering S by E, and on that course the deviation is 3 degrees westerly. The Washisti goes 10 knots an hour at full speed. The weather was fair and the sea calm with land distinctly visible. I gave the same course to the mate when he relieved me. I had only two seacunnies on board, and they kept three hour watches. I always steered by compass and by land. At 12 I went to sleep and awoke at 10 minutes to 6. An European passenger came to me in the cabin and told me there was a thick fog. I noticed several rocks on the port side. I immediately went up on the deck and ordered the engines full-speed astern. For ten minutes after the order the steamer did not back, when I stopped the engines. I lowered a small boat, previously placing in it an anchor and a small hawser, and then went forty fathoms seaward. I attached the hawser to the capstan and hove on, putting the engines astern. The hawser broke and I stopped the engines. The vessel did not move a bit. I then lowered the starboard anchor and carried it out seaward with 30 fathoms of chain. The engines were not put astern, but I hove on the cable. The passengers began to grumble. The steamer was being driven broadside on the rocks, from the stern. I lowered the remaining boats and put the mails and the female passengers in them, and landed them on the shore, which was about thirty yards off. The steamer was rolling and bumping on the rocks. I did nothing beyond what I have stated.

Mr. Little: Why didn't you?

Witness: Because there was great confusion on board, the passengers were grumbling, and the sea was driving us further ashore. The tide was at ebb. At low water she was high and dry forward and but in little water astern. I found two holes in the steamer afterwards. She was not fast forward and rolled and bumped with each sea. She made those holes by the bumping. She struck at Carsewa Point, about half an hour after I got out of bed. I did not see the mate nor speak to the seacunnie before the ship struck. I do not know if the mate was relieved at six. The rocks I saw were about 12 fathoms off from the ship. The seacunnie ported the helm to bring the ship's head to starboard. I did not hear the mate give any orders. There were two calasees on the look out, but I did not hear them report anything before the ship struck. I do not know how the accident occurred, perhaps the mate did not give the proper orders to the seacunnie, to put the wheel too much to starboard. I do not know. I did not keep too near the coast, considering the deviations of my compass. We never use the lead when going into ports, not even when it is very foggy. We only go slowly. I could not see the land when we struck. We were going full speed. I tell the distance of the land by bearings; if land is not visible I cannot take the bearings to find the distance. I only use the lead when the night is dark. When I see the land I cannot.

Mahomed Esoof bin Mahomed Hoosain, the mate, said: I possess a certificate as chief mate issued by the Madras Government. I have served as a second mate on steamers for four years. I joined the Washisti as mate in September last. I have often gone up and down the coast between Bombay and Goa, during a period of two years. My salary is Rs. 40 a month. I relieved the captain at midnight, and got the S. by E. course but no further instructions. The Ratnagherry Light at 3-30 a.m. bore east from us, distant about 3 or 4 miles. At 5-30 it was pitch dark on the east and pretty clear on the west. At about 6 the captain awoke and went below. At 6 it was all dark, and I blew the whistle, and I went below to tell the captain that it was dark and ask him if I should go easy. I could not see the captain. I then went up on deck and there saw the captain. I looked over the side and saw rocks. The captain then rang the telegraph to stop, and we struck immediately afterwards. I did not take any soundings that night. I received instructions from the captain if there was a fog, on going into port, to go easy. I cannot account for the accident. It is not on account of bad steering, as I kept the course the Captain gave me all the way. We always follow this course, S. by E., in going up and down the coast, and that is the reason I did not go easy through the fog. There were two look-out men on duty that night. I thought I was perfectly safe, because I was steering the course I always steer. Nothing else could be done than what was done. The helm was posted by the man at the wheel. He got no order from me.

Keshoo Mungul, the man who had been at the wheel, stated he had been two years on the Washisti. He went to the wheel at six on the morning of the accident, keeping the course S. by E., which he received from the man he relieved. It was quite dark and he could not see anything. The look-out man shouted there were rocks on the port bow, and witness at once put the wheel to starboard. The mate gave him no order. He heard the look-out man call out and got confused; in his confusion he put the wheel to starboard. Witness had a little extra work that night, but did not go to sleep.

Cullian Gopal, another seacunnie, gave similar evidence.

The look out man stated that he noticed, about six a.m., some rocks on the port bow, and he shouted, but the steamer struck immediately. It was so dark that he failed to see any light. The steamer struck heavily.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JOURNALISTIC MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN CALCUTTA.

WE are sorry to see the passage-at-arms which is going on between the *Statesman* and the *Indian Mirror*. No doubt the *Statesman* was wrong in accusing the latter of the particular offence in regard to Mr. Trail, yet the *Mirror* would do well to practise some moderation in his columns, that the dignity and usefulness of the only native daily in India may be indefinitely increased. The violent attitude of some Anglo-Indian papers does not certainly justify it to descend to their low level. On the other hand, the *Statesman*, it must be confessed, is a little too hasty at times, and for this reason he has to apologize so often for his errors. But for all that it would certainly be wrong for the natives to throw Mr. Knight overboard for any irresolution that he might show, as we are sure they will find no more staunch and sincere friend than he.—*Young India.*

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FARSHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay was declared yesterday. Out of 2,561 candidates, the undermentioned 837 have passed. We give the name of each of the successful candidates:—

BOMBAY.

Ali, Adanan Suleman.
Appu, Rastamji Hirjibhai.
Apte, Ramchandra Narso.
Aptekar, Soloman Shalom.
Athavele, Ganesh Krishna.
Avasia, Mugatrai Kaltianji.
Bagadia, Surajlal Maneklal.
Bamboat, Jehangier Hormasji.
Bamji, Rastamji Kavasji.
Banaji, Farduoji Hormasji.
Bapat, Ramchandra Raghunath.
Bapat, Shivram Narayan.
Bardi, Dosabhai Rastamji.
Bardolia, Dayabhai Pranjivandas.
Barpande, Vaman Nathu.
Barve, Narayan Chintaman.
Barve, Vishvanath Vaijanath.
Batlivala, Pestanji Sorabji.
Baxter, Sorabji Hirjibhai.
Bennett, Hormasji Manikji.
Bhadohade, Hari Anant.
Bhandarkar, Dinkar Shivram.
Bhat, Anopram Ramji.
Bhathena, Dinshah Framji.
Bhathena, Mancherji Jamaspji.
Bidkar, Keshav Govind.
Bilimoria, Merwanji Pestanji.
Brady, Alice Winifred.
Braganza, Antonio Baptista.
Buca, Balvantrai Harishankar.
Buch, Mahasukhrai Dulerai.
Cama, Soshyan K. R.
Chanchad, Shamrao Narayen.
Chavdhare, Dinanath Ganesh.
Chavdhare, Lakshuman Harischandra.
Chhatre, Anant Ganesh.
Chhatre, Pandurang Shridhar.
Chinai, Kharshedji Kavasji.
Chokhavala, Dahyabhai Narandas.
Chauk, Nateshvar Narayan.
Contractor, Kuvarji Manikji.
Cooper, Nasarvanji Manikji.
Dalal, Dayabhai Dalpatbhai.
Dalal, Ghelabhai Parbhudas.
Dalal, Jamnadas Ranchhoddas.
Dalal, Kharshedji Framji.
Dalal, Lakshmidas Kalumai.
Dali, Jagannath Sakharam.
Damle, Keshav Govind.
Dandekar, Raghunath Narayan.
Daruvala, Dinshs Dadabhai.
Dastur, Ardesir Kharshedji.
Dastur, Bejanji Ardesir.
Dastur, Jamshedji Nasarvanji.
Davar, Phirozeshah Hormasji.
DeBraganza, P. John.
DeGama, Antonio Jose.
DeLima, Joseph Aloysius.
DeMello, Romao Mariano.
DeOlivera, John F. X.
Desai, Gandabhai Ratanji.
Desai, Gulabrai Jametram.
Desai, Khandubhai Lallubhai.
Desai, Kuvarji Khandubhai.
Desai, Morarji Gandabhai.
Desai, Naranji Mohanbhai
Desai, Pestanji Ardesir.
Desai, Ratanji Ranchhodji.
Deshpande, Lakshuman Gopal.
Deshpande, Shridhar Yashvant.
Deshpande, Venkatesh Mahadev.
DeSilva, Braz Laurence.
DeSilva, Joseph Michael L.
DeSouza, Aloysius Rozario.
DeSouza, Anthony Sebastian.
Dhavle, Ramkrishna Vasudev.
Dhondi, Bapuji Kharshedji.
Dhonde, Vinayak Damodar.
Dhru, Ramchandra Bapuji.
Dikshit, Babaji Madhavrao.
Dikshit, Sadashiv Narayan Maninarayan.
Dubash, Dinshah Burjorji.
Dundas, Patrick Henry.
Engineer, Vasudev Mkunda.
Fernandes, C. yetan.
Fido, Alice.
Flower, Ernest Hubert.
Gandhi, Pestonji Kekobad.
Gandhi, Sorabji Kharshedji.
Gangulli, Bhavanishankar Mahabie shvar.
Gazdar, Jehangier Jivanji.
Gharo, Vaman Shivram.
Ghivala, Dorabji Sorabji.
Godbole, Hari Vithal.
Godbole, Vasudev Ganesh.
Godbole, Vishvanath Parshuram.
Godraj, Ardeshir Barjorji.
Gonsalvez, Braz C.
Gonsalves, Paul C.
Goratela, Nanji Hansraj.
Gupte, Shankar Sitaram.
Halkar, Venkatesh Sheshgiri.
Hansoti, Chunilal Jivanlal.
Hardie, William.
Hate, Sadashiv Nanabhai.
Hirurkar, Prahad Ramkrishna.
Holden, David William.
Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant.
Jagalpure, Lakshuman Balaji.
Jagdale, Gangadhar Narayan.
James, Emile.
Jambhekar, Pandurang Keshav.
Javle, Ram Bhaskar.
Joshi, Damodar Nilkant.
Joshi, Ganesh Bhaskar.
Joshi, Pranshankar Samburam.
Joshi, Ramkrishna Govind.
Joshi, Vasudev Raoji.
Kadrekar, Pundlik Pandurang.
Kampani, Mulji Bhaidas.
Kanga, Dinshah Dorabji.
Kanga, Kaikhosru Jamaspji.
Kanga, Rastamji Kekobad.
Kantak, Shamrao Bhaskar.
Kapadia, Manchershah Navroji
Karkare, Hari Pandurang.
Karve, Moreshvar Vasudev.
Kashikar, Keshav Gopal.
Katrak, Hormasji Bamanji.
Katrak, Navroji Dadabhai.
Khambatta, Fardunji Nasarvanji.
Khandkar, Govind Vishnu.
Khan Saheb, Ishvarlal Pranlal.
Khanzode, Hanmant Raoji.
Khare, Vasudev Hari.
Khatri, Ahmed Yusaf.
Khisti, Nilkanth Yashvant.
Kolah, Jehangier Mancherji.
Kothari, Madhavji Bhanji.
Kotval, Kaikhosru Jamshedji.
Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra.
Koyaji, Nadirshah Shapurji.
Kumta, Ramnath Nagappa.
Majmudar, Kanailal Dayabhai.
Maju, Phirozeshah Dadabhai.
Mandrekar, Narayan Mahadev.
Mandvivala, Dosabhai Kavasji.
Marathe, Lakshman Keshav.
Marphatia, Chandulal Nagindas.
Master, Dinshah Dadabhai.
Master, Framroz Dinshah.
Master, Rastamji Dadabhai.
Mathar, Hormasji Palanji.
Mehandarge, Govind Ganesh.
Mehereji, Dadabhai, Phirozeshah.
Metha, Ardesir Nassarvanji.
Metha, Bamanji Dinshah.
Metha, Chandrashankar Manshankar.
Metha, Fulchand Bhavan.
Metha, Jatashankar Parvatibhai.
Metha, Kaikhosru Behramji.
Metha, Samalji Popat.
Merchant, Jehangierji Limji.
Mhaskar, Raghunath Janardan.
Mirajkar, Gururao Shrinivas.
Mistri, Manikji Bejanji.
Mobedjina, Framji Mancherji.
Modi, Jehangier Hormasji.
Modi, Rastamji Kavasji.
Motharai, Jeram Dosa.
Moylan, Hilda.
Mudabhatkal, Manjunath Narayan.
Mulgavkar, Vishvanath Narayan.
Mulla, Bhikaji Dadabhai.
Mullen, Mary.
Mungo, Narayan Balaji.
Munim, Hiralal Ranchhoddas.
Munsiff, Manikshah Dhanjishah.
Murkhute, Jagannath Ramchandra.
Myatt, Arthur.
Nadkharni, Mangesh Shivappa.
Nagothnekar, Vinayak Lakshuman.
Naik, Nanabhai Narsinh.
Naik, Vaman Moroba.
Naphade, Narayan Vithal.
Nariman, Gustadji Pestanji.
Nariman, Hormasji Rastamji.
Nathani, Najarali Sheriff.
Navalkar, Gajanan Meghasham.
Nulkar, Sukharam Krishnaji.
Oka, Narayan Vaman.
Oza, Mohanlal Dhaneshvar.
Padmanji, Dinkar Benjamin.
Palnitkar, Vasudev Mahadev.
Pandia, Manilal Atmaram.
Pande, Pestanji Dhanjibhai.
Parlkar, Ramchandra Vinayak.
Paranjapye, Dinkar Vishnu.
Paranjapye, Ganesh Mahadev.
Paranjapye, Krishnaji Yashvant.
Parekh, Navnidhlal Mathuradas.
Patankar, Bhikaji Dhondder.
Patel, Manekial Chimanlal.
Pathakji, Janardan Virbhadra.
Pathak, Shirinbai Framji.
Pathare, Janardan Krishna.
Pavri, Hormasji Palanji.
Pereira, John Dominic.
Phatak, Hari Govind.
Pilcher, Lena.
Pilgavkar, Narhari Shabaram.
Pinto, Antonio Filippe.
Pinto, Narcissus.
Pitkar, Moreshwar Hari.
Pitre, Trivikram Kashinath.
Pradhan, Balkrishna Raghunath.
Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar.
Ranade, Narhar Govind.
Reporter, Jamshedji Edalji.
Rporter, Rastamji Edalji
Reshamvala, Varajdas Chhabildas.
Rastam-Framna, Kaikhosru Kavasji.
Sahasrabudhe, Vinayak Krishna.
Sakalkar, Vinayak Baskar.
Samant, Lakshuman Vithal.
Samuel, Simson.
Santuk, Khaeshedji Kavasji.
Sathe, Gopal Abaji.
Savarkar, Vaman Moreshvar.
Save, Gajanan Atmaram.
Sayed, Yasin Gulam Hasen.
Seth, Motiram Fakirbhai.
Shah, Harichand Nathubhai.
Sholapurkar, Shankar Trimbak.
Shringarpure, Narayan Ganesh.
Shroff, Hiralal Brijbhukhandas.
Shroff, Lakshmidas Govadhandas.
Shroff, Mancherji Pestanji.
Shukla, Harjivan Bhagvanji.
Sinclair, Malcolm.
Sinde, Sadashiv Shivram.
Sirvai, Kaikhosru Fardunji.
Sirvai, Rustomji Fardunji.
Sonar, Ganesh Ragunath.
Suklikar, Sakharam Ramchandra.
Surti, Phirozeshah Hormasji.
Tare, Vithal Rango.
Thakar, Amritlal Vithaldas.
Thakar, Sundardas Narandas.
Thariani, Kasam Sumar.
Tolat, Gulabdas Gopaldas.
Trilokekar, Dinanath Nanaji.
Tripathi, Shivdas Jayshankar.
Tullu, Keshav Vishnu.
Vagal, Ramrao Nanabhai.
Vaidya, Moreshvar Rajaram.
Vasi, Raghunathji Makanji.
Vedak, Krishnarao Vithal.
Vesavevala, Mancherji Kharshedji.
Wadia, Bamanji Jamshedji.
Wallace, Pestanji Rastamji.
Waller, Frank Hastings.
Ward, Frederick William.
Kaikhosru Navroji.
Kaikhosru Shapurji.

POONA.

Abhyankar, Damodar Gopal.
Akulkar, Vishvanath Ramkrishna.
Ambdekar, Nilkanth Vaikunth.
Avrangabadkar, Gangadhar Hari.
Bagaitkar, Mahadev Ganesh.
Bailey, Mabel.
Bal, Balkrishna Gopal.
Bapat, Pandurang Bhaskar.
Bapat, Vishnu Narayan.
Bapat, Vithal Hari.
Bedarkar, Vinayak Martand.
Bhade, Narayan Jagannath.
Bhagvat, Vishnu Vaman.
Bharucha, Hoshanji Jamshedji.
Bhat, Sitaram Ganesh.
Bhatavadekar, Ramchandra Hari.
Bhatye, Purshottam Sakharam.
Bodas, Shridhar Mahadev.
Chakradev, Balkrishna Vishnu.
Chandrachud, Mahadev Balvant.
Chitre, Narayan Vaman.
Contractor, Ratanji Jivanji.
Costa, Samuel Dinkar.
Datar, Ramchandra Bhikaji.
Deshpande, Keshav Narsinh.
Deshpande, Narayan Ramchandra.
Deshvandikar, Narayan Damodar.
Dhaygude, Pandurang Vinayak.
Dikshit, Janardan Damodar.
Dracott, Edward Talbot.
Durvas, Gopal Balaji.
Ezechiel, Percy.
Garud, Gopal Balvant.
Ghaisas, Trimbak Chintaman.
Ghanekar, Balvant Narayan.
Godbole, Bapu Hari.
Godbole, Mahadev Lakshuman.
Godbole, Vishnu Keshav.
Gogte, Ganesh Ramkrishna.
Govande, Bhaskar Sadashiv.
Harrison, Clarence.
Hatvalne, Kakaji Eknath.
Hussey, William.
Inamdar, Balkrishna Dhonddev.
Isaacson, James John.
Jog, Bandu Govind.
Joshi, Mahadev Keshav.
Joshi, Mahadev Narayan.
Joshi, Mahadev Vishnu.
Kanade, Gangadhar Vithal.
Kanitkar, Ramchandra Bhikaji.
Kanitkar, Vishnu Krishna.
Karkhanis, Ramchandra Dhondo.
Karmarkar, Gopal Divakar.
Kelkar, Narhar Krishna.
Khanzode, Govind Narayan.
Kher, Appaji Kashinath.
Kibe, Khrishnaji Hari.
King, Cecil George.
Lele, Sadashiv Venkatesh.
Marathe, Mahadev Ramchandra.
Marrett, Cuthbert Ralph.
Namjoshi, Ramchandra Abaji.
Navre, Mahadev Khrishna.
Navre, Narayan Krishna.
Nvratna, Ramchandra Anant.
Nazareth, Anthony.
Nene, Pravhakar Sadashiv.
Paranjapye, Mahadev Hari.
Pardesi, Chandulal Sitaram.
Pardesi, Gangadas Kisansing.
Patvardhan, Lakshuman Ganesh.
Purandare, Lakshuman Anant.
Pusalkar, Purshottam Shriram.
Raste, Prabhakar Sadashiv.
Sainkar, Mahadev Ramchandra.
Sanjana, Kharsedji Edalji.
Sathaye, Vishnu Ramchandra.
Sethna, Ardesir Bamamji.
Shinde, Anant Khanderao.
Small, John Donald.
Small William Duncan.
Thakur, Vaman Sadashiv.
Thosar, Ramkrishna Narayan.
Torgal, Narsinh Bhimaji.
Valimbe, Govind

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

THE only changes reported in Reuter's telegrams of Saturday's date received this morning, are a decline of ½ in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, and ⅛ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, while 4½ per cents are ¼ higher.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th instant, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,16,479
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	1,16,431
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	5,44,973
Government Securities	Dec.	„	45,501
Loans	Inc.	„	2,24,782
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	6,38,007
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	86,905
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	6,73,322

These figures, while only showing an increase of 6¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance, mark a decrease in the trade demands for money of about 9½ lakhs. This would appear to indicate that the advance in the Bank rate of discount to 6 per cent. has been sufficient to check the demand for accommodation, and it is not unlikely we may see an easier interval before money becomes dearer. In the open market short loans on Government Paper are still obtainable at 5 per cent., and the official rate of the Bank of Bengal remains at 5 per cent. The directors of the Bank of Madras advanced their rate from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on the 16th instant.

EXCHANGE :—The market opened very steady at about Saturday's closing rates, but during the forenoon a very weak feeling set in, which developed eventually into a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Bank Paper and 1-32d. in Credits. As Calcutta rates come unaltered, there seems to be nothing on the surface to account for the decline. There are reports about of Silver being cheaper than quoted by Reuter, but they seem to be quite unauthenticated, and the probability is that the backward movement is attributable more to the absence of sellers than any other cause. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·90 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet, but rates are rather steadier at Rs. 97 9-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101⅛ to ¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES, as a general rule, are dull and the turn lower. Bank of Bombays are an exception, having advanced to Rs. 745 and Kemp and Co., Ld., are also firmer at Rs. 329, but Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly Rs. 5 lower, and Press shares, where changed, at all, have gone in favour of buyers.

COTTON is exceedingly quiet, so far as the tone of the market and extent of actual business is concerned. Still legitimate dealers decline to reduce their prices for future delivery, preferring to dispose only of the small lots they have coming to hand, and bide their time for making forward contracts until a more active state of things prevails. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	Rs. 143	Rs. 152	Rs. 163
Oomras Bolatee	„ 167		..
Do. Staple	„ 182		..
Broach	„ 211		..
Dholleras April	„ 180	186	195

There are speculative sellers at about Rs. 2 per candy below these rates, but, as we have already remarked, good men are very conservative at the moment.

WHEAT is quiet but very steady nevertheless.

Supplies of old crop are not sufficient to supply the demand, and prices accordingly keep firm, although home advices are by no means strong. Quotations are :—

Fine Pessy, old crop	Rs. 4-8-0		
No. 1 do. „	„ 4-7-0	new crop	Rs. 4-6-0.
No. 1 Club Delhi, old crop	„ 4-4-	„	„ 4-3-0.
Red Ahmedabad „	„ 4-3-0	„	„ 4-2-0.
Hard ued	3-11-6		

SEEDS keep dull and generally unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	3,649	bales.
Wheat	40,365	cwts.
Linseed	3,752	„
Rapeseed	2,555	„
Gingelly	8,480	„

FREIGHTS :—Business is said to have been done for Naples and Messina at £1-0-9 per ton next month's shipment, and for Liverpool at 19s. 3d. per ton, new scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£146½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00.		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	113
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New Issue	600		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,5	100	100	..	12
Dydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	329
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.c.	88
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c.	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a	21
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,00	00	1.	Rs. 5	30
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		1½
Boundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	55xd.
Tempsome Co., Ld.	12,30	25	2.		7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Re.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	10		185x
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	1x5

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,050
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415xd.
Beale's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ounsay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1·	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 15 /	1,30 xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaun Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	500	2·	580.
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	905

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,500	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	600	600	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Allahabad Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	640
Belsary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24½	620
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 23	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	800
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	185
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 125	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2·	600
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	631
City of Bombay Shares	695	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	895
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	1,000	1,0	1,0	...	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	5	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	915
Hinguna hat Mill Co. Ld	700	5	all	5% p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	83
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,00	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	50	Rs. 7·	1,445
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	53	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	65
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,220
Manogee Spinning Co	5,000	250	50		137½
Moraiee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	400
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		283
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	885 to 890
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	00		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	705
Southern India	1,500	500	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	...	470
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	765
Lukmidas Khimji			1,0	...	780

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Henry Bolkow, 639 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nakoda, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Kutch Mandvi, with a cargo of cotton and spice and 113 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Singapore, 2,430 tons, Captain G. Parodi, sailed last evening for Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Stewart Fellows, Mr. A. Tocher, Captain Gazzolo, Mr. Arsine Van Rue, Mrs. Tandy, one child and European nurse, for Genoa ; and 16 deck passengers, for Aden.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Java, 943 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, obtained her clearance last evening, to sail after the arrival of the English mail steamer, for Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lt. Col. G. W. Willock, Mr. F. D. Gadkar, Mr. J. Harper, for Karachi; Mr. Rays for Bushire; and 62 deck for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Loodiana	2147	J. Turner	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Bokhara	1699	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Assam	1579	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1954	W. H. Wilson	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of York	1479	R. Wyle	G	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H J	H. Cowasjee.
„ Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	V. Abbott	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ St. Oswald	...	.....	O	C. Eduljee.
„ Atrato	1802	G. Davey	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Hypatia	1299	A. Peterson	Q	C. Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Mary McMaster	McLeod	Mauritius, Nov. 7.
20	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	H. Bolkow (s)	Hugues	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Java obtained her port-clearance last evening for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, for Gwadur and Busreh.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

16 Cy. of Carthage (s)..Greive.....Bombay, Dec. 7.
Booldana (s) .....Clark .....Bombay, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15.—Steamer City of Khios and Schooner Ida.
Dec. 16.—Ships Allegiance and Winnipeg.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
PROPER LENSES, scientifically adapted to the sight, render the weak and impaired equal to perfect vision. This can only be accomplished when the exact routeness of vision and state of refraction of *EACH* EYE has been successfully ascertained.
Mr. LAZARUS' PATENT REFRACTION TEST (couple with his PATENT "EUREKA" LENSES are accustomed to establish this in every instance, and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficacy in even the most complicated cases in which all other tests and remedies have proved unavailing.
N. LAZARUS,
Oculist Optician to H. E. the VICEROY,
No. 28 Medows Street. No. 1 Mango Lane,
Bombay. Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in this respect his eyes do not themselves suffer, but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot eg. otter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally in time be the existence of hypermetropia.
MENET'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENET'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best material is and the most perfect finish; special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BONERJEE—November 23, at No 28, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Dr H C Bonerjee, 4th B I Regiment, Manipur, of a son.
CATTELL-JONES—December 1, at Golaghat, Assam, the wife of Dr T Cattell-Jones, of a son.
CRITCHLEY—December 9, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr C E B Critchley, of a son.
FASSON—December 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of H J H Fasson, Esq, CS, of a daughter.
McARTHUR—December 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major A D McArthur, RE, of a son.
MORGAN—December 12, at Plassey Gate, Fort William Calcutta, the wife of T Morgan, of a son still-born).
POYSON—December 13, at the Observatory, Nungum bakum, Madras, the wife of N R Poyson, CIE Government Astronomer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORMACK—HANNAGAN—December 9, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J J B Cockin, Surgeon Eugene Cormack, Medical Staff, to Ethel, eldest daughter of Mr J S Hannagan, Sub-Judge of Lucknow.
RISK—PADDY—December 13, at St Luke's Church, Juliundur, by the Rev Wm Ellison, Chaplain, Surgeon R J Eriskine Risk, Army Medical Staff, eldest son of the R v J Erskine Risk, MA, Vicar of St Andrew's Church-of-ease, Plymouth, to Ellie Mary, youngest daughter of Major Langston-Paddy, Retired List, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BONERJEE—November 30, at No 28, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane, Calcutta, Narain Coomary Dasee, wife of Dr H C Bonerjee, Military Surgeon, 4th B I Regiment, Manipur.
LANDESBERG—December 12, at Calcutta, Maurice Landesberg, of Kolomaya, of chronic dysentery, aged 45 years, 11 months and 9 days.
MORGAN—December 14, at Plassey Gate, Fort William, Calcutta, Jeannette, the beloved wife of T. Morgan.
SAVI—December 11, at Calcutta, 2, Harrington Street, Louisa, the dear wife of Henry N Savi.
WINTLE—December 15, at Daudkandi, Tipperah district, Aubrey Donald, the dearly beloved child of Charles and Alice Wintle, aged 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY GRACE.—"Graduate" and other correspondents on this subject are informed that the discussion has been carried far enough.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1886.

LORD REAY'S arrival in Bombay to-day brings to an end a tour which must alike have been interesting to the Governor, to the people of the States which he visited, and to so many of the public outside those States as are able to find a subject worthy of their regard in the progress of the native territories in political dependence upon the Government of Bombay. His Excellency and Lady Reay would doubtless plead guilty to the damaging indictment of having greatly enjoyed themselves during the past fortnight. They are functionaries to whom furlough and privilege leave are denied, and if the burden of continuous service has been lightened by this break in the course of duty those even who have charged them with having imported pleasure into an official tour will refuse to proceed on the indictment. Their Excellencies have, indeed, set an example which travellers alike on the paths of duty and of pleasure will do well to imitate. They have put into a fortnight as much of hard work as the most hard-working amongst us could have registered in so short a space of time. The hours may have been pleasant, but they have been crowded, and the "crowded hour of glorious life" is worth no less in Kathiawar than it is wherever life is well charged with interest and incident and colour. It will at least leave behind it some abiding impressions in the province. Nowhere in India is there a field more readily receptive of the personal influence for good which the presence of a representative of the Paramount Power carries with it. A graceful poet who was one of the most welcome of our cold weather visitors last year must have had the Chiefs of Kathiawar in his mind when he spoke of the people of India being "by a word won to such quick kindness;" and this "quick kindness" Lord Reay has been as happy in winning as was his predecessor. Close personal ties united the late Governor with the Chiefs of the Province, and ties equally close seem already to have been formed between them and Lord Reay. No more impressive token of it could have been shown than the princely deputation which welcomed Lord Reay to the Province in the precincts of Rajkote—an incident not more rich in the stateliness of Oriental courtesy than in its cordiality and good feeling. In the presence of such episodes the burden of Government seems to sit lightly upon the Paramount Power, and half the problems of British policy in India seem to be solved. We know that this is the golden side of the shield, and the duller metal presents itself on the reverse. But the spectacle after all does give us an encouraging view of British political control at its points of contact with the minor states of India. That the control is effective for all the purposes for which it was designed we know well enough; that it is exercised without a sense of irksomeness on the part of the Chiefs and people who are subject to it we are reminded whenever the Paramount Power, in the person of a Viceroy or a Governor crosses the frontier into a State whose autonomy it has been our wise policy to respect, even where the exercise of it may have had to be subjected to the light touch and the gentle guidance of of a British political agent. In Kathiawar there has of late years been a careful balancing of the autonomy of the native State and of the British political control. The latter has been as effective as the interests of the Paramount Power, and of the States themselves, required that it should be. On the other hand the States have had the fullest liberty of self-development—a liberty which on the whole they have used wisely. Now and then we hear from the Province stories of administrative irregularities which seem little in accord with our own rigid rules. But if these disturb our equanimity it is often more because we look at them too exclusively from our own standpoint than because Kathiawar is clinging too closely to its traditions. The Governor's tour at any rate brings to notice the fact that these States have in them a capacity for helping themselves, and bringing themselves closely abreast of our own best work in India, which may be trusted to work very largely for the benefit of the Province. Our columns have for the past ten days been very full of the records of this tour, but the story might have been briefly told had it related to nothing but Lord Reay's passage from one point of interest to another, to his reception of the hospitality of such a Maharajah, such a Thakor, such a Nawab. It really indicates in a way that no mere formal record would have done a series of landmarks in the history of the progress of the Province. At Rajkote there was not only a Durbar to hold, but there was a thriving school to visit and the enlargement of a hospital to inaugurate—in itself an episode of no small significance, since the hospital extension was in commemoration of the good work done by Colonel West, the late Political Agent, and as such was an abiding proof of the possibility of a really friendly co-operation between the local representative of the Paramount Power and the native States amongst whom he represents that Power. A little later Lord Reay invested the Thakore of Bhownugger with the Grand Commandership of the Star of India, a ceremony which had all due magnificence, and which must have made a deep impression upon the large and sympathetic gathering who witnessed it. But its most lasting significance is found in the fact that the distinction came as the crowning recognition of a course of services done not so much to the Empire as to the State over which the Thakore rules, and which has of late years taken a high place amongst the native States of India. Bhownugger under the present ruler has been the subject not of a reform but of a transformation. Those who knew it only half a generation ago would scarcely know it to-day, and it stands before the politician and the student of sociology as a protest against the prevalent belief that the East is unchanging, or that if it changes it does so too slowly for reform to be perceptible. An expenditure of a crore and a quarter upon public improvements in the course of a reign which has been almost as short as it has been happy, is the one great fact which makes the recent history of Bhownugger so strikingly eventful and progressive, and we begin to see a real utility in honorific distinctions when the Queen-Empress deems such good work worthy of recognition by the highest honours that the great Indian decoration can carry with it. The Viceroy's recent striking account of the privileges which attach to the position of a native Prince, with all the opportunities of doing good to his fellows which accompany it are recalled by Lord Reay in a locality in which it has been honestly and benificently exemplified. It was pleasantly supplemented by Lord Reay's compliment to the Thakore. In encouraging education and in developing the means of communication, he said, you have done that which our own county magnates at home like to do for their neighbours, and we have felt therefore that in coming into Kathiawar it has been like coming into an English or a Scotch county. The Kathiawar Chiefs may not quite appreciate the significance of this; they will be glad nevertheless to hear that so high a compliment could be paid them that they are, for the most part, acting as good stewards over the estate which they hold in their keeping. And it was a time for anticipatory as well as for retrospective compliment. The little province which now has two hundred miles of railway in it will shortly have twice the mileage. Lord Reay gave his Kathiawar friends sound advice when he urged them to keep to one gauge. In that remote corner of India, at all events, it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to fight again the battle of the gauges. There have been obstacles enough—such an obstacle for instance as that which arose in connection with the police jurisdiction on the Junagadh line, Lord Reay's observation upon which seems to us scarcely in continuity with the support that the Bombay Government gave the Junagadh Durbar in this matter—but at any rate they will not be increased by such mechanical incongruities as some would still introduce into our railway system. It is much to the credit of the Junagadh State that despite the difficulties which arose about this matter there has been no further delay in prosecution of the enterprise. This is, indeed, a State which seems to be working very hard to deserve a front place amongst the most enlightened and progressive of the States of Western India. The record of the services done to education by the Nawab and his relatives and the Jungadh Durbar is almost unique, and remembering how much less has been done in the same cause by much larger States one looks twice at the statement that this little State spends two lakhs and a half every year upon education. A tour which gives personal recognition to services such as these has plain political ties, and there is reason to belief that it has been as beneficial to the States that the Governor visited as it must have been enjoyable and interesting to himself.

THE Surat Municipality have issued a "pink book" descriptive of their doings during the past year or so, which shows that there is no lack of municipal life in the town, though it is not expended always in the best channels. The older inhabitants congratulate themselves upon the difference between "Then" and "Now" in sanitary matters. Rao Bahadur Jagjiwandas Khushaldas congratulates his fellow Commissioners upon the fact that the income of the Municipality has grown from thirteen thousand rupees in 1852 to two lakhs and a third in 1886, and he tells them that there has been an equally great advance in the appearance of the city, in its cleanliness, and in the condition of its roads and streets. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but as with the best efforts of the most progressive municipalities in India it does not go as far as anything like an exacting ideal would require. The Surat authorities have reprinted a report on the condition of the city which the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, made last year, and this shows a death-rate of over thirty-four per thousand per annum, of which nearly seventeen per thousand were caused by fevers. This is much lower than the rate in the neighbouring city of Ahmedabad, where it runs into the fifties; but it is much higher than the Bombay rate, and much higher than it would be if the principles of sanitation were more closely adhered to than they have yet been by the Municipality of Surat. The sanitary conditions of the place, indeed, are singularly favourable to a high death-rate. The fact that it has no drainage except for surface water is not the most serious element in the situation, for it is almost as possible to have an elaborate system of drainage and a high death-rate as it is to have a very modest system and a low death-rate. There is a conservancy system which seems to be fairly well worked, though an attempt to dispose of the refuse of the city by the poudrette process has not been as successful as it might be. But the most serious feature is the prevalence in Surat, as at Ahmedabad, of the old khalkowa arrangement, the ground on which the city is built being, as Dr. Hewlett says, simply perforated in all directions with khalkowas, which pollute the subsoil, making it permanently damp, and saturating it with organic matter undergoing putrefaction. It is from tanks sunk in a soil thus vitiated that the well-to-do classes draw their drinking water, notwithstanding that it is through sewage contamination entirely unfit for drinking. Others draw their water from the river, but what this means may be inferred from the report of the Health Superintendent of the Nasik Municipality, who on visiting the towns to report upon the state of affairs was shocked, he tells us, to find at the burning ground two bodies immersed in the river, and another burning in very close proximity to the stream, the ash therefrom being thrown into the river, the water from which is freely drunk by the people below the place. The Municipality are of course urged to improve their water-supply, and then to undertake the drainage of the town, and they are, almost equally as a matter of course, hindered by financial difficulties, the cost of water works alone being estimated at thirteen lakhs, an outlay which, unless the money were borrowed on unexpectedly favourable terms, would entail an annual charge for the next twenty years of more than a lakh and a half of rupees. But if the Municipality are precluded from so great an enterprise is no middle course open to them, some course, for instance, which would prevent the continued pollution of the existing sources of supply? It would not cost thirteen lakhs to summarily close the khalkowas and to prohibit the fouling of the river in the way that has been described.

THE Madras paper which congratulated itself upon the abolition of Gosha Government in that Presidency has doubtless left a good many people at a distance to interpret the the phrase by the light of nature. We hope that that light has nowhere been misleading. Mr. Bourke has told all his neighbours that if any of them wish to see him at any time he will always be glad to receive them—a general invitation which unless interpreted by contraries, as general invitations so often are, may bring down upon Mr. Bourke a terrible penalty for his good nature. There is a furtive fling at the absent in our contemporary's observation that "the proper study of a man who is a Governor is man, far rather than poochees, flowers, or concertinas," a safe remark nevertheless in the presence of a statesman who is not known to have made a hobby of either poochees, flowers, or concertinas, and whose studies of man have at all events led him to place himself on good terms with his fellows. Where so eminently human a person as the new Governor of Madras may be Gosha Government is impossible. Recent Viceroys and Provincial Governors have broken the back of it, and whoever comes out to take the reins of Government in India will find that the life of a recluse is not compatible with the life of a Governor who is at all careful what people may think of him.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

IT is understood

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The *Morning Post* of to-day, is an apparently inspired article, warns Turkey against a continuance of her Russophile and anti-English policy. England cannot permit the Sultan in the presence of the serious situaton in the East of Europe to continue a double policy. England has given Turkey ample proof of her friendship, and notably in Egypt. The hesitation of Turkey at the present moment, the article says, will compel England to counteract Russia's threats by resolutions and measures which will speedily convince the Porte of the danger of its policy.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell has notified that he reserves his opinion of the plan of compaign against the payment of rents, of which he has been in ignorance, until he has conferred with its promoters, and states that he is going to Ireland for that purpose.

Various meetings of tenants were held yesterday t which the Nationalist members urged upon their hearers to persevere in their plan of non-payment of rents to the landlords.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

The candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has been dropped.

Russia still insists upon the acceptance of Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia.

THE FRENCH ON THE SOMALI COAST.

PARIS, DEC. 19.

The *Temps* advises that the discussion relative to the Dongareta incident be dropped, as is it was the natives who, being ignorant of the negotiations between England and France, hoisted the tricolor.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DACOITS.

CAPTURE OF BOH SHOAY'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 20.

The Myingyan column destroyed most of the villages of Moungwet Lang Young on the 15th inst.

The dacoit leader Tok Noaw has written to Colonel Woodward submitting. He will come in and give or send a list of all the arms in his possession.

General Low's column occupied Napeh on the 15th. There were no casualties. The battery shelled the fort, but on entering found that the enemy had fled after firing the buildings.

Boh Shoay has gone to Paeng. General Low follows him.

News from Shwebo says that Colonel Farrington's column has met no opposition up to date. 19 Bohs and 136 branded, and 12 unbranded dacoits have surrendered or been captured in the Shwebo district.

The villagers on the river Moo are regaining confidence.

Reports from the Ruby Mines say that General Stewart sent a reconnaisance from Sagadoung up the hills for 7 miles on the 11th. The enemy appeared, but retired after exchanging a few shots.

The Yemethen columns are out, but combine on the 21st instant in attacking Sattabouk.

Civil officers generally report improvement in the state of the country.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 20.

General Low wires that he stormed Boh Shoay's head-quarters on Saturday, and after sharp firing, Boh Shoay with his followers retreated into the jungle. His camp was captured

LATER.

A dacoit spy has been living for some time at St. John's College, Rangoon, and it is believed that Boh Shoay sent him. He disappeared a week ago, before the discovery.

The principal items of the official summary are: The Bhamo district has been disturbed by the Shans. The Shwega post has been attacked on the 8th, and one sepoy killed and one wounded. The assailants were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 10th Kaungton was raided by Kachins, but the attitude of the Kachins is generally friendly. In the Shwebo district there were three dacoities during the week. Near Tamtabin the cavalry killed thirteen men and took several prisoners.

The Ruby Mines column started for Mogok on the 14th. Maingow, the Chief, made overtures of submission. In the Yen district to date 148 dacoits, including nineteen of Hla Oo's lieutenants, surrendered, giving up one jingal, two rifles, 147 muskets, 282 dahs, and 340 spears.

The Kyoukse and Meiktla troops operated in concert with much success against Hmawaing, which was stormed on the 12th, our loss being two killed and eleven wounded. The enemy fled to the hills; their loss is unknown.

The Mundwin column destroyed the Magyigaya stronghold after severe fighting, eleven of our men being wounded. Three days afterwards they took Manggwet, Lieut. Reid and three sepoys being wounded. The next day Sangyoung was occupied without resistance. The Yemethen district column dispersed Lewoon's following, and destroyed eighteen stockades and two forts. The villagers attacked the dacoits at Tathwe, killing four. The situation at Yemethen is much improved in every direction.

Boh Shoay has fled to Paeng.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DEC. 20.

His Excellency the Governor to-day received an address from the Surat Municipality, and in replying to the Commissioners, said that the question of distributing and allocating the funds at the disposal of Government was extremely difficult, but the Government must see that the capitals and leading towns should not get more than their fair share to the prejudice of the mofussil. In regard to the schemes referred to in the address, the Governor promised that the pledges already given should be maintained, but could not go beyond. He advised the Commissioners to apply their scheme of local self-government to the solution of the difficulties arising from the inroads of the river. The future of Surat, he said, depended mainly on the wisdom of the Municipality.

This afternoon Lord and Lady Reay distributed prizes to the High and Girls' Schools, the Governor delivering the address.

To-night a levée and durbar will take place, after which their Excellencies will leave for Bombay.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

The *Englishman* understands that the Viceroy is in favour of the Queen's Jubilee being held throughout India in the cold season. The date will probably be either the 9th or 16th February.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee held its last meeting to-day, and it is stated that the reductions recommended are larger than is generally supposed. The Committee's note on the Simla allowances will probably be published, and locally the sincerity of Government in reducing expenditure will be judged by the economies effected under this head.

THE HUGHLI BRIDGE.

The second girder of the Hughli Bridge was placed in position to-day most successfully. The work was witnessed by Sir Rivers Thompson and a large party, which proceeded to the spot by steamer. The girder is 420 feet long and 1,502 tons in weight. The movement of this enormous mass of iron work was effected without the slightest hitch, and in the space of about an hour. The following telegram was despatched to Mr. Bradford Leslie, the Engineer of the bridge, who is now at Colombo:—"Monday, 20th December, 10—45:—On behalf of the Government of India, I have the pleasure of offering to yourself and staff hearty congratulations on the successful erection of the Hughly Bridge." The total length of this splendid bridge is 1,200 feet, and it comprises three spans the central one resting on two piers, which are sunk to a depth of 90 feet below the high water level. This is the first cantilever bridge that has been completed in India, and takes rank among structures of the kind as a work of the first magnitude.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttiala, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon from Trieste left here this evening for Bombay.

PENANG, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva, from Hongkong 10th December, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats freely supplied.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	46½

Arrival—Algoma.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 19.

10 p.m.	74·5

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	81·5

On the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, at 8-30 this morning, at the Byculla station, the 21st B. I. will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and colors, under a European officer, to parade at the station. A Royal salute will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his Royal Highness's arrival.

At the ballot which closed yesterday, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company, was re-elected Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

The result of the Matriculation Examination o the University of Bombay was declared yesterday. Out of the total number of 2,561 candidates, 526 have passed, against 2,262 who presented themselves and 837 who passed in 1885. Thus, though the number of candidates who presented themselves was 299 more than in the preceding year, the number of those who have passed this year is 311, fewer thau in 1885. The numbers of candidates who presented themselves and those who passed in the several circles were as follows: In the Bombay Circle, out of 1,233, 265 have passed; in the Poona Circle, out of 505, 90 have passed; in the Ahmedabad Circle, out of 351, 78 have passed; in the Belgaum Circle, out of 385, 65 have passed; and in the Kurrachee Circle, out of 84, 28 have passed. In the Bombay Circle, six girls have passed, namely, Alice Winifred Brady, Alice Fido, Hilda Moylan, Mary Mullen, Suerinbai Framjee Patak, and Lena Pitcher; in the Poona Circle, Mabel Bailey, Lucy Stanley Wise, and Lydia Louisa Wiseman have passed; and only one, Edith Clay, in the Kurrachee Circle.

The new rules which we recently stated had been drawn up by Colonel G. C. Ross, while holding the post of Resident at Hyderabad, for the conduct of business between the Nizam and his Minister have been circulated to the Secretaries and heads of departments with injunctions that they are to be strictly adhered to in future:—They provide mainly for the periodical submission of certain returns for the information of his Highness, such as the annual budget, a monthly abstract of receipts and disbursements, a quarterly revised budget, a half-yearly statement of the State Debt, and so on. No new mansabs, jagirs or maktas are to be granted without the express sanction of his Highness, nor is any addition to, or important changes in the Regular or Irregular Troops to be made without the same sanction. his Highness's permission is to be obtained to any new law or regulation, or to any modification or cancellation of existing laws or regulations, affecting the rights or privileges of his Highness's subjects. The nomination of the Muin ul-Mahams, Subas, High Court Judges, Inspectors General of Revenue and Police, and Commander of the Regular Troops will rest with the Minister, but their appointment will be made by H. H. the Nizam. The appointment and dismissal of all Europeans will similarly be made. The appointment of officials drawing over Rs. 1,000 are to be submitted to his Highness Finally, they provide that a weekly diary of correspondence with the Resident shall be forwarded for information.

The meeting of the Bengal Council has been postponed till Thursday.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu are expected to arrive at Calcutta to-morrow. They will reside at Government House. Lord and Lady Rosebery are expected in the first week of January.

The Senate of the Calcutta University have passed the following resolutions:—1. "That representatives of the Press be admitted to the meetings of the Senate." II. "That the Registrar be empowered to admit to the meetings of the Senate other gentlemen also who are not Fellows of the University."

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF HUTWA has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the fund for the Benares drainage scheme. Four leaders of the Hindu community have already subscribed the large sum of Rs. 2,25,000 for this object.

The Portuguese man-of-war conveying Senhor Augusto Cezar de Carvalho, the new Governor-General of Goa, arrived at Pangim on the 15th instant, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. A deputation headed by the Chief Secretary proceeded on board and accompanied his Excellency ashore. On landing his Excellency was received by a military guard of honour, many officials of the State, and a large number of people who had assembled there to get a look at the new Governor-General. Senhor Augusto Carvalho then proceeded to Government House, and was received at the door by the Archbishop. On the following day, at 5 p.m., the Governor-General with a party of high officials, both civil and military, arrived at Old Goa, and went to the Church of Bom Jesus, where the usual oath was administered. A salute of 21 guns announced to the people that the new Governor-General was formally installed in office.

One of the results of the late investigation by Mr. Thomas into the irregularities committed by the revenue officials in some of the districts of Madras, was that a new scheme was drawn up by Mr. Garstin for the revision of the revenue establishments of the whole Presidency. This scheme was sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State for India, but his Lordship has declined to sanction it, on the ground that it involves an increased expenditure of about four lakhs of rupees, which cannot be afforded in the present state of the finances. The part of the scheme, however, which suggested how certain savings might be effected has been sanctioned, the amount of such saving to be devoted to strengthening those parts of the establishment which most require it. The Secretary of State admits that the revenue administration of the Presidency has for some time not been altogether satisfactory, but as the work has been done under the present arrangements for several years, there appears to him to be no pressing need for the whole of the reforms suggested.

The other day the *Pioneer* effected to be extremely indignant on account of what it described as a "most disgraceful case of official blundering" at Nusseerabad. The version which the Allahabad paper gave of the blunder was as follows:—

An unfortunate wretch named Dumphy, belonging to the Lancashire Fusiliers, had been sentenced to death for the murder of a comrade, and his execution was fixed to take place on the 6th instant. Late on the night of the 5th, however, a telegram arrived from Bombay Army Head-quarters commuting the sentence to transportation for life, and the execution was accordingly stopped. Some one had blundered, however, and after the lapse of a fortnight a countermand arrived ordering Dumphy's instant execution. Whoever is responsible for this trifling with a poor wretch's hopes of life is just as much to blame as the hangman who bungles at his business. Unfortunately he is not likely to get the same punishment.

The *Pioneer*, however, has been working itself into a fit of indignation quite unnecessarily. What really occurred was this. The execution, as stated by the *Pioneer*, was originally fixed for the 6th instant, but as the warrant subsequently received named the 21st, the date had to be changed. Not the slightest hope of a reprieve was held out to Dumphy, and nothing was said about transportation for life.

The number of breaches of the Forest law in the Panjab last year was 1,114 as compared with 1,074 in the previous year, but the increase was chiefly due to cases of "unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor produce." The number of cattle impounded also increased from 40,132 to 42,801, the reason of this being that, in consequence of the drought which prevailed in some districts, the people sent their cattle into the forest to feed as the best means of keeping them alive. A question has been raised as to whether the present scale of pound fines is sufficiently high to deter the people from allowing their cattle to trespass, but it is satisfactory to see that the practice of levying compensation in an illegal manner from owners, in addition to pound fees, has been put a stop to. The number of fires in the forests showed a slight increase, but the area destroyed was only 16,717 acres as against 22,055. In the Hazara district, which was formerly noted for the number of its fires, there has been a decrease both in the number and in the extent of the area burned, which is attributed to the suspension of all rights in lands thus burned for a period of five years. It appears, however, that the Panjab in general is particularly free from the ravages of fire, especially in Kulu, where 535 square miles altogether escaped fire without the adoption of any special protection.

MURLI DHAR, pleader, Umballa City, whose arrest in connection with the *Eed* riots there in October last, was sentenced by Mr. J. G. Delmerick Extra Assistant Commissioner, to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. On appeal, however, to the Divisional Judge, the sentence of imprisonment has been remitted; but the fine imposed is upheld.

M. REMENYI, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, after leaving Bombay, turned his face towards the Far East. In the course of his travels he visited Japan, and in a farewell letter which he has addressed to a Yokohama paper, he gives his impressions of the artistic life of the country as follows:—

I consider Japan for the present the only really artistic country in the whole world. I have travelled all over the world; have been during all my life an observer; have studied everywhere, looked at everything and examined everything—country, climate, vegetation, architecture, glyptic arts, and art in all its branches, ethnology, archæology, science, literature, religion, social habits—in one word everything I could get hold of, and certainly there are many countries much more advanced in (what we very erroneously call) civilization—much more advanced (for the present) in art-matters—but, in all those countries, I found the bulk of the people—in fact the great masses—absolutely void and deficient in artistic matter. These matters are and were the things, the doings and feelings of the few chosen ones—not even felt by the so-called upper ten thousand. The people, the bulk of the people, did not and do not feel with their artists. The only country in the world where grace and originality and inborn artistic feeling and touch—I might say unknowingly, do exist in the masses, and not sporadically, is Japan.

SISTER MARY FRANCES CLARE, the famous nun of Kenmare, in Ireland, is reported to be dying in Roosevelt Hospital, New York. She has been lying ill for several weeks there, suffering from dropsy and kindred diseases.

At a conference of temperance delegates at Meerut last week the race question was discussed. It was unanimously resolved to support the decision of the Chief Lodge that the order should be open to all. The arrangement will take effect from the time the negociations in America are concluded, but it is to all intents and purposes in force at the present time so far as India is concerned.

SALINGER'S Opera Bouffe Company caused a pretty scare in Rangoon cantonment the other night. In the "Grand Duchess" occurs a battle behind the scenes, and this entails a lot blank cartridge firing. The reports of the rifles were heard up in the barracks, and in Halpin's road. The Deputy Comissioner turned out, as also did the different guards. In fact, had the true state of the case not dawned upon somebody, the whole garrison would have been under arms.

It has been resolved that a memorial tablet be erected in the Kandy Church to the memory of Sir John Douglas. The inscription to be engraved upon the tablet, with the addition of a text, is as follows:—"To the Memory of Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. Born at Limerick, 5th December, 1836. Died at Watford, 22nd August, 1885. The tablet is erected by some of his many friends."

MR. DARLEY, a prominent member of the bar of New South Wales, has become Chief Justice, in succession to the late Sir James Martin. He was called on January 26, 1861, and has achieved a high reputation at Sydney. In 1869 he was Solicitor-General in the Robertson Ministry, and again in 1869-70 in the Cowper Administration. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1881.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a District Court Martial recently held in Bombay, Private Benjamin Carter, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was charged with sleeping on his post while acting as a sentinel, in that, he, at Colaba, on the 5th instant, between 10 and 11 p.m., was found sleeping while doing duty as as sentry on No. 3 post a Quarter Guard of the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. The prisoner was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced by the Court to undergo a term of imprisonment for 56 days with hard labour. The sentence was confirmed by the Brigadier General Commanding the District.

PRIVATE JAMES KERR, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been tried, at Bangoon, by General Court-Martial, for striking with his fist, on the chest, Lieutenant J. E. Vaughan, of the same battalion, when on duty, and for losing a portion of his equipment and necessaries. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years, and discharge with ignominy. General Rowlands has commuted the penal servitude to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in India, and has remitted the discharge with ignominy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE "WYER CHALLENGE CUP."

Five Competitions—"E" Company.

Names.	1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Total of 3 highest scores.
Vol. G. B. Stacey	66	64	73	71	67	211
Sergt. D. J. Sharp	...	64	65	73	66	204
Lce.-Corpl. L. Crowley	52	57	65	73	60	198
C. Sergt. W. F. Melvin	...	58	68	68	59	195
Vol. H. Knight	65	61	62	61	...	188
Lieut. G. Lund	54	48	55	64	65	184
Sergt. W. H. Prescott	62	63	59	...	...	184
Lce-Corpl. W. Chitts	59	56	55	61	58	178
Corpl. T. Thomas	51	...	...	61	63	175
Vol. S. Reuben	48	53	...	...	60	161
Vol. A. Sharp	...	...	43	57	51	151
Vol. W. Chisholm	33	41	44	...	51	136
Capt. G. W. Roughton	38	36	45	...	...	119
Vol. M. X. D'Souza	33	29	...	...	...	...
Lce.-Corpl. H. Nicholson	45	...	...	...	...	...
Corpl. W. Lane	...	...	...	...	58	...
Sergt. J. L. Gilder	...	38	...	...	...	...

Winner—Volunteer G. B. Stacey.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Captain T. J. Alderton, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock last night with the Overland mails of the 3rd December. The following is the list ofpassengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Edwards
Mr Kleinpenely
Mrs Wiche
Mr Greig
Rev Mr and Mrs Wann
Mr and Mrs Donkin and 3 daughters
Mr Smith
Miss Gough
Dr and Mrs Fooks
Capt Brooke
Mr and Mrs Howell
Mr and Mrs Hubbard
Mr and Mrs Skinner and 2 infants
Mr Mumford
Miss Gordon
Mrs Donkin and maid
Baboo Makharjee
Mr Clegg
Mrs Scott and child
Mr Cocken
Mrs Ditmoo
Mr Fouler
Mr Beckah
Mr Howland
Mr McOme
Mr and Mrs Gardener and 2 infants
Miss Johnston
Mr Bibby
Mr and Mrs Botterell
Mr and Mrs Wason

FROM VENICE.

Capt Selby
Mr Pickering Clarke
Mr Mrs and Miss King
Mr Fiel ler
Miss Jefferson
Mr Douglas
Mr Girond
Mr and Mrs Winship

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Creswell
Lt Montgomery
Mr E Mitchell
Lt Col and Mrs Skinner
Mr S Dyal
Mr and Mrs Aurobus
Mr Elmore
Mr Graham
Mr Longmuir
Mr Stewart
Mr Edges
Mr Fox
Surg Major Turbull
Mr Bernhardt
Dr Lynch
Mr Lumsden
Col Hary
Mr Anderson
Maj Churchill
Mr Baker
Mr Wilson
Mr Martyr
Mr Gupte

FROM ADEN

Mrs Gerlich
Lieut-Col Reay
Mr Counsell

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH NOV. TO 3RD DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor on Friday, at which Sir J. Bacon, Sir G. Bowen, and Lord Rosslyn were sworn as Privy Councillors. The dignity of knighthood was conferred on Mr. Justice Stirling and Mr. Justice Kekewich and on several other gentlemen.

Princess Henry of Battenberg and her infant son are progressing favourably.

Prince Henry of Battenberg on Wednesday distributed prizes to successful students in the drawing classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department.

The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for Thursday, January 13 next.

Dr. W. T. Robertson, who is blind, was elected M.P. for Brighton on Monday without opposition.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressed a meeting at Hawick on Tuesday in vindication of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy.

Mr. A. S. Ayrton, formerly M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and First Commissioner of Works from 1868 to 1873, died on Wednesday, aged 70.

Mr. O. E. Coope, a member of the brewing firm of Ind, Coope, and Co., and M.P. for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, died on Saturday, aged 72.

Sir Alexander Malet, formerly of the Diplomatic Service, died on Sunday, aged 86. His son, Sir E. Malet, is Ambassador in Berlin.

In the Divorce Court on Friday the cross suits of Lord and Lady Colin Campbell came on for hearing. Lady Campbell's petition was first taken and the evidence was of a very unpleasant and painful character. On Saturday Mr. Finlay opened the case in support of Lord Colin's petition. The case is still proceeding.

In consequence of the retirement of Sir R. Hamilton from the office of Under Secretary for Ireland, an arrangement has been made for the temporary occupation of the post by Sir Redvers Buller.

Sir West Ridgeway, late head of the Afghan Frontier Commission, arrived in London on Tuesday, and in the afternoon had a long interview with Lord Iddesleigh.

The Rev. Lord Charles Thynne was on Tuesday ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Manning.

The Bishop of London has sustained a fracture of two ribs through a fall in the grounds of Fulham Palace.

The ancient parish church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, was formally re-opened on Tesuday after undergoing extensive repairs.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a house at Battersea, and a woman and her son were burnt to death. At another fire, at Islington, a man was killed by leaping from an upper window.

A fire broke out yesterday in a stationer's warehouse in Knightrider-street, St. Paul's, which extended to the adjoining church of St. Mary Magdalen, and the result was the almost entire destruction of that edifice.

The General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Falcon, from Antwerp, on Monday ran into and sunk the steamer Widgeon, belonging to the same company.

A large number of appointments to the Order of the Bath were announced in Friday's *Gazette*.

Admiral Sir L. M'Clintock has contradicted the report that he and other officers had been instructed to inquire into the expediency of retaining Port Hamilton, and he adds an expression of opinion adverse to the abandonment of that station.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a coal mine at the Elemore pit, near Durham, and it is feared that many lives have been lost.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a small committee to proceed to Lowestoft to examine into the alleged depredations committed by foreign fishermen.

A heavy snowfall occurred on Tuesday in North Wales.

The capital sentence passed upon Arthur Richer, a fish hawker at Norwich, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

James Murphy, convicted of the murder of a police officer, was executed in York Castle on Monday.

James Baxton, convicted of the murder of a police constable, was executed on Tuesday in Leicester-Goal.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., appeared on Tuesday before the Queen's Bench in Dublin on a summons for uttering inflammatory and threatening language. On the application of Mr. Healy, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, the case was adjourned for 10 days.

The Dublin Corporation has re-elected Mr. T. D. Sullivan as Lord Mayor, and has decided to submit the names of three Nationalist M.P.'s, Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and O'Brien, to the Lord Lieutenant for his selection of High Sheriff for the country.

Popular demonstrations, in which some Parnellite M.P.'s take part, are being made in Cork on behalf of prisoners about to be tried at the Assizes for "moonlighting" and intimidation. In an encounter with the police on Wednesday night, Dr. Tanner, M.P., was hurt.

Obituary:—Capt. C. H. Boyde; Sir Alexander C. Malet, K.C.B.; Sir Samuel Lee Anderson; the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton; Maj-Gen. W. J. E. Grant, C.B.; Surg-Major Robert B. Smyth, M.D., M.S.; Ven. Assheton Pownall, F.S.A.; Rev. Canon Haviland; Mr. O. E., Coope, M.P.; Mr. A. J. Waterlow.

A meeting of Bulgarian refugees was held on Saturday in Buchearest, when it was decided to attempt a new armed insurrection in Bulgaria, and the Russian Consul at Rustchuk, who was present, assured them of the protection of Russia in the event of failure.

It has been now finally arranged that the care of Russian subjects in Bulgaria shall be entrusted to Germany, and of those in Eastern Roumelia to France.

Notwithstanding the advice of Gadban Pasha, the deputies appointed by the Bulgarian Sobranje to visit the European Courts and to explain the views of the Bulgarians are about to start on their tour. The decoration of General Kaulbars by the Sultan has produced a bad impression in Bulgaria, and a determination is expressed not to elect the Prince of Mingrelia as ruler.

The Russian Press publishes detailed accounts of some violence adopted towards Russian sympathizers in Bulgaria, but no such facts have been made known by the newspaper representatives in Bulgaria of any other nationality.

In the Italian Chamber on Saturday Count Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, the relations of Italy with other Powers were perfectly cordial, and especially with Great Britain.

The clear and forcible declaration of Italian policy made by Count Robilant has caused great vexation at St. Petersburg, but the Austrian and German papers regard it with much approval.

M. de Freycinnet, speaking in the Chamber of Duputies on Saturday, declared that the intentions and the interests of France were in favour of peace. France, however, had a special interest in Egypt, and, therefore, had opened communications with Great Britain for fixing some period for withdrawing from the occupation of that country. He trusted that an understanding would be arrived at, but if not the the opinion of all Powers would be invited.

A mail-bag containing 142 registered letters from the United States for Moscow was stolen from the train between Ostend and Brussels on Monday.

The Tribunal at Ostend has condemned the masters of two Belgian fishing vessels severally to small fines, and to one and three days' imprisonment, for destroying British nets.

Preparations for the immediate commencement of a railway have been made at Mandalay.

Several other bands of dacoits have been dispersed, and the expedition to the ruby mines, 1,100 strong, is on its march. The chiefs in the Shan country have displayed a very friendly feeling towards General Whit.

It is believed in Calcutta that the Ghilzai rebellion is virtually at an end, and that the leader has fled into the tKakar district.

The recent religious riots at Delhi have created a bitter feeling between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos. The cloth dealers of the latter religion have agreed not to have any dealings with Mahomedans.

The Fenian Brotherhood in the United States have deposed O'Donovan Rossa from the leadership, and have adopted in his place a Dr. Hamilton Williams.

SHAM FIGHT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 16.

THE troops moved out of camp at 4-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to take part in a sham fight under the personal observation of General Gillespie. There was a number of spectators, among them being H. H. the Maharajah of Dhar.

The attacking force was commanded by Col. Pemberton, R.A., and consisted of D-B., R.H.A., under Major Kingscote, three troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Major Banks, and six companies of Infantry under Major Hall. It took up its position in the Vindhya range about seven miles from Mhow.

The defending force, under the command of Col. Berkeley, 47th Regiment, consisted of the Heavy Battery of Artillery, under its commander, three troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Captain McDougall and 4 companies of Infantry under Col. North. It took up its position in the hollows south of Mhow. Both forces had to wait in their respective positions until half-past 7 o'clock, and immediately that hour arrived both pushed forward their scouts to take possession of a hill which lay in the centre. By 8 o'clock the scouts of the attacking force were able to push back the advance of the defending force under Captain DeBurgh, and Major Kingscote, taking advantage of their retirement, galloped on to the brow of the hill, and poured in grape-shot and shell which must have (had it been real) annihilated them. While this clever movement was being executed, Colonel Pemberton sent two horse artillery guns intending to make a feint attack. The enemy falling into the trap, sent some cavalry in that direction. The attacking General, taking advantage of this movement, retired his cavalry and artillery round a hill, and galloped two miles to the right, when they wheeled left and made a dash at the enemy's left. Major Banks' scouts came upon the enemy under Captain McDougall so suddenly and so unexpectedly that they were surrounded and put out of action immediately, which left the enemy open to a flank charge. While this was going on on the right, Colonel Pemberton advanced his infantry on the centre. A small village called Mulundi was already in possession of the enemy, but failing to send reinforcements in time, they were dislodged and put out of action by an umpire. Had the defending force been aware of the fact that Colonel Pemberton had no cavalry or artillery to support his centre rush, no doubt the fight would have ended differently, for he would have occupied Mulundi with a greater force and defended it to the last. At this stage of the battle it was half-past nine, and the General caused the "cease fire" to be sounded, after which he called the commanders together on the field and pointed out their weaknesses of attack and defence. The troops then marched home, reaching barracks at 11 a. m.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Arts course of our University, a candidate who fails to pass his First B.A. test, has nothing whatever in the regulations to prevent him from presenting himself in a subsequent year for the First and the Second B.A., provided, of course, that such candidate has filled the necessary terms. I believe a similar option is allowed in the medical examinations, as well as by a number of other Universities—the Indian ones included. Now the question arises, Why should not a similar privilege be extended to a candidate who fails to pass the previous examination, so as to enable him, subsequently, to appear for the P. E., and the First B.A., provided, again, that such candidate has filled his terms? (In such a case, of course, these two examinations would have to be held on different days.) This is an important point for the University to notice. There would be found scores of unfortunate P. E. students who would welcome such a change.

This question, too, is one which seems to have, for a time at least, favourably engaged the attention of one or the other of our leading senators. Thus, we hear, that the present principal of the Ahmedabad College memorialised the University with regard to this question. What the proposal came to is not known.

But what has become of the "Undergraduates' Association," and what is the "Graduates' Union" doing? Will they not consent once more to come to the rescue of their less fortunate brethren? Let them then agitate this question as soon as possible, and they will find even greater success attending their efforts than the great question of the University Library brought them. It is to be hoped, too, that these remarks will catch the eye of the Vice-Chancellor, and the other gentlemen who so earnestly and devotedly co-operate with him in the Senate, and that before long we will have the satisfaction of finding as much as possible done in this matter, to the consolation of at least

AN UNFORTUNATE XAVERIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, in the interest of justice, an opportunity, through the medium of your valuable journal, of drawing the attention of those really concerned in the matter to the most injudicious questions that have been set in the Persian paper of the Matriculation Examination for the last three or four years.

When the Persian paper of the Matriculation Examination of the current year was placed in my hands by the boys for my perusal, I was really astonished to see that it consisted of questions on the *whole* of the Persian grammar from one end to the other, omitting not even the nonsensical things found in many of the worthless manuals now seen in the hands of young students. The great number of grammatical questions leads one to suppose that the students are, as it were, never to be examined in future in grammar. Next it is quite surprising to note the curious expressions, like "Ezafaté-haqiqee, Ezafaté-zarfee," &c., which are never seen in any good grammar. These expressions are probably culled out from one of those faulty manuals, the compilers of which consider it meritorious to scrape together a great number of fanciful expressions tending as much to confuse as to instruct the student of the language, or else from one of the Persian dictionaries written by Indian Mussalmans. But every good student or scholar knows well that such dictionaries are often as incorrect as they are profuse in giving a variety of valuable information. Such nonsense in dictionaries we can only account for by the ignorance of the Indian Mussalman writers of such compilations.

Should such vagaries be allowed to pass smoothly even in the University list, I should be prepared then to instruct my students next year in one more "Ezafat-Ezafaté-divanaghee," which has hitherto escaped the notice of the examiner.

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to define here the "Ezafat" alluded to by me for the benefit of your readers and future candidates as well. "Ezafate-divanaghee" is the government or relation showing *madness* subsisting between two substantives having for its "Mozaf" the *Examiner* and for "Mozaf-elayhe" the *candidates*.—Yours, &c.,

A. E.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rather difficult to say whether the complaint raised by Mr. W. A. Glazebrook (vide *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th ult.) about the false stamping of cloth sent from Manchester to India is timely or untimely; however, one aspect of it cannot be gainsaid, that is, at times our Manchester friends are troubled with a sort of moral twitching about their commercial probity in respect of their dealings with India. It is now almost a matter of history, when our very pious friends first began to heavily size their cotton goods, so much so, as to give more than one-third of clay and two-thirds of cotton, and charge in full, as if for *bona fide* cloth sold. Next to sizing, came the reduction in width, by which the Imperial measure of 36 inches, called a yard, was made to pass current at 35, 34 and 33 inches. Seeing the quiet Indians grumbled not, the next move was the shortening of the length and making the equivocal stamp "37-38 yards" pass muster as full length, to be readily followed by actual "37" yards as full length of the "39" yards *stamped* on the cloth. If by some mischance the poor Indian raised a complaint, the innocent mistake was attributed to the manufacturer, his measurer, packer or any body, save the proper person, *viz.*, the middleman, *i.e.*, either the exporter from Manchester or the importer in India. Lest the matter might get noised about, an understanding was come to in a friendly way and the dispute settled. Thus slowly yet smoothly the Indian dealer received at the hands of his European friends his first lessons in "commercial morality." The shrewd Oriental who is more receptive of the canny ways of making money, easily became an apt pupil, and made his future orders for clothes of shortened width and curtailed length, and sizes as to weight, albeit bearing on the first fold the deep and clear "Victoria Blue colour stamp of 8 lbs. 36 inches and 39 yards," all bygone honest stamps, but now mere symbols of what they once really and truly represented. It was not with the width, the length, and the weight that the malpractices stopped; subsequent efforts were made in so alternating the threads, as to give the texture of the cloth a false appearance.

If at times the pangs of conscience were too strong to be quietened, or suppressed, an appeal was made to the surrounding circumstances, to find a justification for the fraude. "So-and-so does it, and we are obliged to do the same, or we lose business."

In thus dispassionately surveying the malpractices from their very beginning up to the present day, we have, in the very expressive words of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, uttered in one of the meetings of our local Chamber of Commerce, to blame the present cut-throat competition, and not any set persons, either in India or elsewhere. The days for making people honest and truthful by legislative measures are gone by. We cannot in the present day re-enact the rule quoted by Mr. J. S. Mill (in his "Political Economy," P. Edn., p 574,) referring to the limits of the

could not fail to charm Hindu eyes, especially during the cold months, when warm clothing is desirable even in India. Ramdoolal Dey saw his way to large profits. He bought every yard of the cloth that was procurable in Calcutta, stored it up in his own house, and then awaited for the demand which was certain to arise when the weather became colder. One morning he saw a train of Brahmans coming up from the river where they had been washing away their sins, and to his amazement and horror every Brahman was warmly clad in broadcloth. The secret was soon out. The wife had given the beautiful cloth to the Brahmans, and Ramdoolal's expected profits had turned into heavy loss. What was he to do? He wrung his hands and gnashed his teeth, but he said nothing. At last that good and worthy man was subjected to a trial which drove him frantic. His wife had asked permission to give a series of religious readings, and he had willingly consented. But the readings lasted sixty days. Every afternoon, as the sun was going down, a vast throng of women and Brahmans assembled in the inner courtyard and round about the house, while an eminent reader, engaged for the occasion, read aloud, with a variety of intonations and gestures, those long and dreary myths and fables in which Hindus seem to revel. Still the assembling of such vast crowds seemed mysterious, and, indeed, inexplicable, until Ramdoolal Dey discovered that a valuable stock of refined sugar had disappeared from his house. To make matters worse, the discovery was not made until Ramdoolal Dey had actually sold the sugar, and pledged himself under heavy penalties to deliver it according to contract. His wife explained that the sugar had been used day after day in giving sweet drinks to the multitude. His anger got the better of his judgment, and he told her that she was "his angel of ill-luck." "Your angel of ill-luck," she slowly repeated, and lost her temper in the process. She said no more, but bounded off to her chamber, bolted the door, threw herself on a couch, and began to sob and moan until she had aroused the whole household.

Western husbands may sometimes have troubles with their wives, but what are they to the sorrows of a Bengali? While all this horrible moaning and sobbing was going on inside the chamber, Ramdoolal Dey could only knock gently at the door and sob and moan outside. But the lady was not to be moved. She knew her power, and used it pitilessly. Ramdoolal Dey was helpless. The whole household knew what was going on. He dared not break into the chamber any more than he would have dared to break into the den of a tigress. Hours passed away, but the sobbing, moaning, and knocking at the door went on without intermission. Throughout that terrible night husband and wife remained with the door shut and bolted between them. Promises of jewels and fine raiment were thrown away upon the angry lady. She would not open the door, she would not eat or drink, and her husband was compelled by a Hindu sense of shame to starve and thirst so long as she abstained. All this while the Bengali wife was bent on revenge. Her good luck had brought her husband a profit of fifty thousand dollars; he had called her his angel of ill-luck; and she was determined on compelling him to pay back the money. In the end the young wife triumphed over the elderly husband. The amount was paid down in hard cash, and then the lady unbolted the door, took the money, and locked it away in a chest of her own. She died a few years afterwards, and then it was found that she had made over the money to her own brother, preferring that he should profit by it rather than her husband. Ramdoolal died in 1825, at the age of seventy-three. His remains were burned on a funeral pile in Hindu fashion, but the expenses of the ceremonial were the marvel of Calcutta. He was not a public man in any way. He had done nothing for his fellowmen, beyond those charities and indiscriminate almsgivings which are supposed to wipe away sins. When he died the charities and almsgivings were redoubled, chiefly for the glorification of the family. Brahmans were presented with money and jewels, and feasted to their hearts' content. Beggars swarmed into Calcutta by thousands, and were fed and rewarded with rupees for doing nothing but begging. Something like a quarter of a million of dollars was lavishly squandered on such useless expenditure. Such, however, was the charm of wealth, that in 1868 more than forty years afterwards, a native gentleman of Calcutta delivered a lecture in a college hall in which Ramdoolal Dey was held up as an example of a good man to the rising generation of educated Bengalis. Let us hope that the rising generation, however poor, will find better work than this. Such is the real moral to be gathered from the life of Ramdoolal Dey, the Bengali millionaire.—*Englishman.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Public Service Commission met in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, at 11 o'clock, and sat till 5 o'clock, with an interval of twenty minutes for tiffin. Sir Charles Aitchison presided. It may be useful to recall here the reconstitution of the Commission, which is as follows:—

President	..	Sir Charles Aitchison.
Legal Member	..	Sir Charles Turner.
Service Members.		Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Government generally).
		Mr. Quinton (For the North-West Provinces).
		Mr. F. B. Peacock (Bengal).
		Mr. T. H. Stewart (Bombay).
		Mr. H. J. Stokes (Madras).
Uncovenanted Service.		Mr. W. H. Ryland.
Non-official Community		Mr. W. B. Hudson.
Eurasians	..	Mr. D. S. White.
Natives		Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter (Bengal).
		Syed Ahmed Khan (North-West Provinces)
		Rajah Udhai Pertab Singh (Oudh).
		Mr. Ramaswami Mudeliar (Madras).
		Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lukshman Nulkar (Bombay).
		Hon'ble Kazi Shahab-ud-din (Mahomedans).

All the members were present except Rajah Udhai Pertab of Bhinga, representative for Oudh, who is indisposed; Rao Bahadur Krishna Lukshman, who is engaged on a Forest Conference; and Kazi Shahab-ud-din, ex-Dewan of Baroda.

Sir Charles Aitchison opened the proceedings with a speech, in the course of which he said:—"Before we formally commence our proceedings, you will, no doubt, expect from me a brief account of what has been done in the interval of two and a half months since the issue of the Government of India Resolution of 4th October last, by way of preparation for this our first collective meeting, and for the furtherance of the business before us. The Resolution of the 4th October contains general instructions; defines the objects of the Commission; and the scope and limits of its enquiries, both in connection with and independently of official documents which have been placed in our hands by the Government of India; and leaves the Commission entirely free to determine the particular method or methods of enquiry which may be best calculated to effect the object which that Government has in view. As stated in the 3rd paragraph of the Resolution, the intention of Government is that the enquiry to be now instituted should be mainly directed to the question of the conditions under which the natives of India should be employed in posts ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and to questions relating to the admission of natives of India and Europeans, respectively, to those branches of the Uncovenanted Service which are directly engaged in the executive and judicial administration of the country; leaving inquiry in regard to other branches of the public service to be dealt with hereafter, possibly by another Commission differently constituted. These instructions have been supplemented by a letter No. 1,598-A., dated 4th October, 1886, addressed to me as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and enclosing for my information and guidance, a copy of the Resolution of the same date. In that letter, which I now beg to lay before you, the Government of India invites attention to a statement exhibited in paragraph 7 of a Resolution in the Home Department, dated 15th December, 1881, which is included in the official papers furnished to us, and intimates that the branches of the public service indicated in columns 2 to 14, inclusive of that statement, are, practically speaking, co-extensive with the inquiry which the Government of India contemplates on this occasion. As the statistics given in the table referred to are five years old, I instructed the secretary, on 16th November, to write to all local Governments and ask for the latest figures with the data relating to them. Answers have not yet been received. In the meantime, the figures of 1881 may be taken as sufficient for our purpose. In this connection I may also mention that I suggested to the Government of India the inexpediency of extending our enquiries to Burma, in the present circumstances of that country. In this view, the Government of India has concurred. The secretary will place the official correspondence on the table. After the publication of the Resolution of 4th Nov., appointing the members of the Commission, I wrote on 8th Nov., to each of my colleagues sketching a preliminary programme, and inviting suggestions if they had any different proposals to make. In the meantime Mr. Daukes, our secretary, had been engaged in drawing up, under my general guidance, a draft of questions based upon the various schemes and suggestions put forward in the official papers sent us. In accordance with what I had proposed, two proof copies of these questions were forwarded on 13th Nov., to each member of the Commission whose criticisms, suggestions, alterations, additions or erasures were invited. Nine of the members did me the honour to reply, all in terms of approval, although one of our colleagues from Madras expressed a preference for oral answers. On 27th Nov., and after receipt of the replies, I telegraphed to each member of the Commission to say that I proposed issuing the draft questions preparatory to the examination of witnesses, and to ask whether they agreed. I very much regret that our colleague, Sir Charles Turner, being at sea, could not be communicated with, but replies were received from all other members of the Commission agreeing to the issue of the questions. The questions were issued accordingly. This preliminary work has been both heavy and anxious, and I consider that our secretary, Mr. Daukes, is entitled to our cordial thanks for the intelligence, the care, and the thoroughness with which he has done it. This preliminary work will greatly facilitate and expedite the labours of the Commission. In one respect I have unfortunately been obliged to deviate from the programme as sketched, namely in regard to the time of our first meeting. My original suggestion was that we should commence our regular sittings early in January, and the idea, I had, was to begin at Allahabad and wind up at Lahore, where, as you probably know, it is necessary I should return towards the middle or end of March, as I have to make over charge of the Government of the Province to my successor on the 4th of April next. The experience gained at Lahore in the preliminary arrangements, however, satisfied me that it would be quite impossible at Lahore to get through the great amount of printing we shall have on hand towards the end of our inquiries and during the preparation of our report. Experience made it clear that we ought at that time to be either in Calcutta, or in some other place which affords equal facilities for printing. To admit of this and also to gain time, which in working out details I found to be perilously short, I was obliged to transfer the work reserved for Lahore at the end of March to the very beginning of our proceedings. I must apologise to you, gentleman, for any inconvenience this change, of which I endeavoured to give the earliest possible intimation, both by telegraph and letter, may have caused you, and, I trust, after the explanation given, you will agree with me in the necessity for it. I am sorry that our colleague Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar cannot leave Bombay till after the 17th, and that the Raja of Bhinga is prevented by illness from joining us. But I do not think they will really lose much at this early stage of our proceedings. As regards the selection of witnesses, the local Governments have been asked for lists of those who can with most advantage be consulted. These lists when received can be supplemented in any way the Commission may desire. As regards the Punjab, I have been guided in my selection by three considerations—(1) that the witnesses should, as far as possible, be representative of various views and interests, and that the classes should be fairly balanced; (2) that the Commission would desire to supplement written answers by oral examination of the witnesses; and (3) that no person whatsoever, who is desirous of giving evidence on any point, falling within the scope of our inquiries, should be excluded. In pursuance of these views, the printed questions have been distributed to twenty members of the Civil Service, including five Statutory Civilians; twenty members of the Uncovenanted Service; and forty members of the general public, including ten societies and associations and ten editors of the news-papers. Those of the selected witnesses who are Government servants have been summoned. The others have been invited to attend, and general notices have been issued inviting evidence from any persons desirous of tendering it. These are the principal explanations with which I have thought it my duty to trouble you at the present time. For myself, I am glad we have at last met, and that we can now discuss matters face to face, instead of through the Post Office and the Telegraph. The task before us, as the Government of India has observed, is one of great magnitude and importance. I confess that my courage almost fails me at times, when I consider the grave and far-reaching issues with which we have to deal. The responsibility imposed upon us is very heavy; the trust committed to us is very sacred. It would be sanguine, I fear, to expect we shall be unanimous on all points. But of this, at least, I have an assured confidence—that we shall pursue our inquiries with scrupulous care and impartiality, and that laying aside, as far as it is possible, to do so pre-conceived views and personal prejudices, we shall seek to draw from the opinions we have to weigh and the facts we may ascertain those conclusions which commend themselves to our judgment and consciences as best for the firm and efficient government of the Empire, and the true interests of the people. And may God grant us the wisdom and the guidance we need."

After Sir Charles Aitchison's speech and a preliminary discussion, the first witness, Colonel Davies, was examined, his examination lasting all the morning. His lucid exposition of his views was received with considerable interest.

In the afternoon Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I., was examined. His evidence was to the effect that no examination for the Civil Service should be held in India, and that natives should be required to proceed to England for the examinations; but the age limit should be raised to twenty-three, so as to facilitate natives studying in England. To encourage this, free passages should be given to approved native candidates and, if they pass, an allowance of three thousand rupees yearly during the probation period. For the Uncovenanted Service twenty per cent. of higher appointments should be reserved for men of proved ability and recognised desert. Mahomed Hyat Khan thought competition a useful system for filling the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, but would limit competition to the province concerned. At least fifty per cent. of appointments to the higher uncovenanted posts in a province should be given to residents therein

THE HEAD SHAVING OF HINDU WIDOWS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Spectator* writes:—There is a custom prevailing in Gujarat that if a girl who has not reached puberty happens at that tender age to lose her husband, she is not, immediately on the death of her husband, required to put on the widow's dress or submit to the shaving of her head. Such widows, who are many in these days, when on account of various causes untimely deaths are frequent, are not, however, given this indulgence for a very considerable time; for, after they have grown up, they too have to pass through the painful ordeal of shaving, &c. No particular period is prescribed for the same, but the matter is left entirely to the discretion of the elderly female members of the family, who determine at what period of a particular widow's life she should be made to put on the widow's dress, &c. To accomplish this purpose, the poor, helpless widows are carried to some holy place, and there, when they have none to defend them, are put to the torture. I know instances of some widows who could not be induced to go to such places, and of others, who, having somehow or other gone there, have offered such stormy resistance, that finally the evil hour had to be postponed. The result of all this is that notwithstanding the great pressure put upon such widows, the shaving &c., have in many cases been postponed *sine die*, to the great discomfort of the old and the orthodox community, who are, however, unwilling to push on matters, lest by so doing they themselves compel the widows either to complain openly or to seek some other place of shelter. In the case of grown-up women, the widowhood comes on all at once and on the 10th day of the husbands' death, they have to submit to the shaving of the head. It cannot be said that even these widows submit to the cruel process without murmur and protest. Suffice it to say that the evil is so great that a certain relief is really needed. When under the wise and paternal care of the British Government the liberties of all are respected and in no way restrained, it is but fair to ask that those unfortunate beings, who cannot assert their rights, should be saved the oppression, the torture, to which they are put through no fault of theirs. I say, therefore, that it is high time that steps be taken by the Hindu community to get rid of this horrible and heartrending custom of shaving, or, if the Hindu community is not yet prepared to move in the matter, the Government itself can do the needful and thus assist the defenceless widows of the land. But there is another view of the matter. No doubt, it was the intention of the Hindus of ancient times, as it is of those of the present time, that widows should lead a life of austerity, should practise self-denial and abstain from all the pleasures of life; in short, that they should lead a religious life. Now, I ask, whether or not it is anything but pollution that male barbers should be permitted to shave young widows every week of their life? Is not the touch of the barber's hand offensive in the highest degree? If widows are not to remarry, if, after the loss of their husbands, even the sacred tie of marriage cannot join them to males, why promote and sanction the shaving of their heads by males and thus pollute the sacredness of their person? Why not have females to do the task, if it must be done and cannot be avoided? All this shows clearly how regardless those, who offer opposition, are of feminine delicacy, of feminine decency. I hope steps will soon be taken to remove the evil, for the time has not yet arrived when the widows themselves can assert their rights before the proper tribunals of the country, and thus seek the necessary redress.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·011
Temperature of the Air	73·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	61·4
Relative humidity of Air	·634
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind.*	SE, ESE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	266

* From midnight to midnight.

THE TOUNGOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

THE Mandalay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The flying visit made to Mandalay by Sir Theodore Hope, Public Works Minister, General Hancock and Mr. Molesworth has resulted in the alignment of the new railway from this city to the Myit-Nge river, the site of the bridge over that stream, and the position and defensive works of the Railway terminus here being finally decided upon. All this has been done in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Bernard, and expert engineer officers.

It may be of interest at the present time to describe the course which the line will take and the natural benefits both to the Government and the people of Burma which will follow upon its construction.

Taking the commercial point of view first of all, as one which must always have considerable weight in the consideration of such projects, it seems a matter beyond dispute that the railway will prove a grand and prosperous undertaking. Mandalay with a population of 100,000 is the only large town in Upper Burma, no other place containing more than 14,000 or 15,000 inhabitants; and its trade is proportionately large. The total value of the export and import trade between Upper and Lower Burma is now about 400 lakhs of rupees yearly, and nearly one-half of the consignments are sent to, or despatched from, Mandalay itself. The country is not densely populated at present, owing to centuries of misrule and oppression, but 1,500,000 Burmans and some 2,000,000 Shans look to Mandalay for their supplies of piece-goods, hardware, salt, salt-fish and divers other articles which are imported into the Irrawaddy valley. The Flotilla Company have a practical monopoly of the carrying trade on the grand river which runs though the length of Burma, not more than 20 per cent. of the traffic being by native boats; but the navigation of the stream is not always an easy task, and this the Flotilla steamers, with their heavily laden flats, take 10 or 12 days on the upward voyage against the current and 7 to 10 days on the journey down the stream. They call at various places *en route*, such as Pokoko, Myingyan, Pagan, Thayetmyo, Prome, Henzada, where there is local trade or passenger traffic. There is no competition Company, and naturally cargoes are high. Every paddy-season enormous numbers of Upper Burmans flock into the lower Province to act as harvesters, returning again to their homes when the rice has been gathered in. These labourers use the steamers, and they have to pay Rs. 12-8 for a passage, without food, from Rangoon to Mandalay, or Rs. 10 from Mandalay to Prome, where the railway can carry them inland. By rail the whole distance from Rangoon to Mandalay *via* Toungoo would be 384 miles, and the fare for 3rd class passengers would be only six rupees: the immigrant labourers would heavily lose two days on their journey instead of a week or ten days as is the case now. This passenger traffic would be a steady source of income in itself, and besides a large pilgrim traffic to the sacred pagodas in Lower Burma would also probably be induced by such rapid and cheap means of travelling. It is believed that the Flotilla Company would not in the long run suffer from the Railway, as with the civilisation and settlement of the country trade will increase by leaps and bounds.

A glance at the map will, moreover, show that besides Mandalay many other districts will be served by the railway. Mandalay is nearly exactly due north of Toungoo; but whereas the former is actually on the Irrawaddy, Toungoo is 80 miles inland. If the two places be joined by a line drawn from north to south, it will be found that the river at Pagan and adjacent places runs fully 100 miles to the westward of that line; and as there are few roads and no bridges in Upper Burma the new railway would thus traverse a land-locked country which is now cut off from the Irrawaddy. In this stretch of country the chief towns are Nyingyan, Yemethen, Hlinedet and Kyoukse, all which are on the Shan border, and through passes opposite which flows a considerable trade. Kyoukse is a richly irrigated district and has been called the granary of Upper Burma; while cotton grows about Hlinedet, and there are large tracts of land which might be brought under cultivation. The soil is so rich that a surplus of rice, oil seeds, pulse and cotton are even now produced; but native carriage averages 8 annas per ton per mile, so the export trade languishes. The railway would reduce the freight charge to one anna, and traffic could go in all the year round instead of for only the fine-day months as is now the case. The Shans are great traders, and they would not be slow to avail themselves of a railway passing from 10 to 35 miles of their hills into which feeder roads could be made after the border had become thoroughly settled. Commercially speaking, then, the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway would seem to have an excellent prospect before it.

But the military and political advantages to be gained are in themselves so great, that even if a low percentage only were to be paid on the capital outlay, the construction of the line would be more than justified. From our old frontier northwards to Kyoukse the country has been more disturbed since our occupation than any other district. Posts have been constantly attacked, convoys waylaid, and villages dacoited week after week, and our troops have been unable to do more than hold their own owing to the impossibility of moving from one point to another. General Lockhart is now, during the cool dry season, sweeping the land clear of predatory bands; but the people have been so disturbed that it will be most difficult to bring about complete pacification in any reasonable time. There are many among them, and equally among the neighbouring Shans, who still decline to believe that the British occupation is really a permanent one; but all these doubts would be set at rest with the opening of railway works at two or three points on the line. They would be encouraged to work on the railway, the construction of which would be carried on under the protection of the Military and special Police Levy raised for the purpose; their wages would be promptly paid; and those among them who are now dacoits by stress of poverty might gradually reform their ways on seeing an easy means of livelihood at their very doors. There is no agency of civilisation so powerful as a railway in bringing turbulent and savage races into a peaceful frame of mind: it is an evidence of power and superiority which cannot be combated. The Shans, too, cannot fail to be greatly influenced by this sign of the permanence of our rule: their chief headmen have so far been friendly, and they will see that it is to their self-interest and advantage to cultivate good relations with us, as we shall be actually on their frontier.

The military advantages afforded by a railway connecting to such important points as Mandalay and Toungoo are self-evident. Easy communication between ports; quicker and cheaper transit of men, stores and ammunition; rapidity of massing troops and sending reinforcements to any threatened point; all these will be recorded. The road now is closed in parts for nearly six months out of the twelve, and cart traffic is difficult and extensive at any time: even if a metalled road were made, some five or six rivers would have to remain unbridged. Each railway station, too, will be a defensible post, which will be a great gain. The cost of transport will be reduced to one-fifteenth of what it is at present.

The total length of the line is calculated at 220 miles, and it may be conveniently divided into four sections, *viz.* Toungoo to Nyingyan 59 miles, Nyingyan to Yemethen 55, Yemethen to the Panloung river 50, Panloung river to Mandalay 50; and six miles allowed for possible under-estimate or deflections. As regards the 1st section, there is only a rise of 140 feet from Toungoo to Nyingyan, and but one large stream to be crossed, the Swa which would require a bridge of 350 feet. Nyingyan has a population of 12,000 and has a flourishing trade in timber. Shan caravans also resort to it. The second section will run through the valley formed by the approach of the Shan Hills on the east and the Pegu Yoma Range on the west: this valley in places is only 15 miles across. Yemethen is 300 feet above Nyingyan, and is on a low rise which forms the water-shed between the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. The Nagleik and Sinthey rivers will have to be bridged, requiring respectively about 600 and 2,000 feet of waterway. North of Yemethen the objective point will be Kyoukse to which the line will be carried as straight a route as can be found. The Panloung river will be crossed near Myittha and the Samon will also have to be bridged: the streams are not very broad. From Kyoukse to Mandalay will be easy work, but the Myit-Nge or small river will require a good bridge, the site of which has already been fixed upon near Paleik. The railway terminus at Mandalay will be opposite the south-west angle of the city wall on ground which has recently been acquired for the purpose. A branch line will doubtless be run to the wharf on the river bank distant between two and three miles.

The Railway will, it is estimated, cost Rs. 75,000 per mile, which will give a capital outlay of 180 lakhs. Work has been begun from Toungoo and Nyingyan, and a start will also be soon made on the Mandalay section. It must be borne in mind that in Burma, where the rainfall is very heavy and the soil of a loose kind, the earthwork of a railway must be left to settle for at least one rainy season before any great quantity of ballast can be safely laid down. The embankments sink about one-sixth before finally becoming solid and firm, and this has always to be taken into account when a line is being made. As regards the new railway it is said that the line can be opened from Toungoo to Yemethen (say 115 miles) and from Mandalay to Kyoukse (30 miles) within 18 months of the first sod being turned; and the remaining section between Kyoukse and Yemethen (say 75 miles) be completed within another year. This is, of course, if funds are allotted liberally and orders are sent to England at once for rails, rolling-stock, and the ironwork for the bridges—the last a most important matter, as the rivers are nearly impassable in the rains. Judging from the Rangoon-Prome Railway, a good dividend should be paid by the new railway, as the former pays 5½ per cent. net. Some figures may be quoted showing the actual saving in the military budget and the greater expenditure secured in relieving posts. In 1881 the ordinary relief of the Toungoo garrison by the Sittang river route cost Rs. 49,000 and occupied 25 days: in 1885 a similar relief by railway cost only Rs. 9,000 and occupied two days. Burma is not a country where troops can march by road as in India, so that it will be here seen how advantageous is a line of railway. I need not, I think, go further into this railway question, the facts already adduced being sufficient to carry conviction with them as to the desirability in every way of the Toungoo-Mandalay line being constructed as rapidly as possible.

THE VINTAGE OF 1886.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO. have circulated the following estimate of the vintage of 1886:—Last year we had to chronicle as unsatisfactory the result of the 1885 vintage, and, as will be seen from the subjoined observations, we have no very great improvement to report concerning the vintage of 1886, particularly as regards Champagne. There are however some noticeable exceptions, where serviceable wine has been made. It is yet early to speak with any certainty as regards quality until the fermentation is over.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The yield in the Medoc and the Palus is larger than had been at first expected, the classed growths in the Medoc producing over one-third more than last year. Unfortunately many of these wines have suffered more or less from *mildew*. There are however some exceptionally good and useful wines to be found in the well-cared-for vineyards not so attacked; those which have been affected by this disease have produced wines of very inferior quality. As to White Wines we are sorry to say that the quality of this year's crop is very poor, indeed the gathering of the grapes in most vineyards took place during torrents of rain.

Burgundy.—The vintage in Burgundy was accomplished during magificent weather, and the produce, if small, promises to be gratifying. Of the finer wines there is less than an average quantity, and although they are not so full bodied as those of last year, they are good, and will commend themselves to consumers. The *ordinaires* are a complete success in every respect, they are fruity and possess good colour and body, and the quantity is far above the average.

Champagne.—During the flowering season in June there was a great deal of rain and exceptionally cold nights, circumstances that prognosticated bad results. In the month of August *mildew* attacked most of the vineyards, and caused the leaves of the lower ceps to fall prematurely. Past years' experience has proved that when such a disaster happens the wine made has no keeping properties, and it is almost of universal opinion that this year's vintage will have to be classed among those of inferior years. 1884's have developed high qualities, and we think them the finest since 1874, although quite different in style to the wines of that year, being light though elegant, and possessing a remarkable bouquet. Their vinosity will obviate the addition of much liqueur, and we think the wine will in consequence be much approved in tropical countries.

Cognac.—There has been a fairly good vintage in the Bois and Borderies districts. In the Champagne growth there has been hardly any wine made on account of the Phylloxera still spreading its ravages in those vineyards, consequently the scarcity so created, in addition to the stocks of former vintages becoming daily more and more reduced, has caused prices to become very firm.

GERMANY.

In the Rhenish districts the prospects in the early spring as to quantity were excellent. Nothing could be more assuring than the abundance at that period of healthy blossoms. Unfortunately the cold and moist weather of May cut off much of the blossoms, particularly in the exposed districts, hence the yield has fallen far short of growers' expectations. In favourable positions a fair amount of wine of fine quality has been produced. The *must* shows a high degree of saccharine with little acidity.

In the Moselle district the yield may be stated as good; the quantity produced is however very small, and after local wants are supplied there will be little left to place on our market.

SPAIN.

Sherry.—This vintage is an average one as regards quantity, and is of generally good quality. Large clearances of the *must* have been made for France, where the firmness and staying powers of the wine grown in and beyond the Sherry district are thoroughly appreciated and sought after for mixing and other purposes. The large demand for France and other countries, besides Great Britain, tend to keep values at Jerez fairly firm for all sound merchantable qualities. That part of the crop which was gathered early may prove to be fairly good in quality, but rain fell during the latter part of the vintage, and this will materially affect the quality of the wine made from the later gatherings.

Tarragona or Spanish Port.—The heavy rain towards the close of September led farmers to fear a repetition of those floods which had destroyed nearly all the Priorato grapes of 1884 and more than half of 1885. Fortunately, however, the weather cleared up in time to allow the vintage operations to be successfully carried out. The yield from the plains left much to be desired both as regards quantity and quality, but the wines from those districts are rarely considered good enough for our markets by any of the leading shippers. In the Priorato, where the finest wines are produced, the quality is pronounced excellent, and the yield equal to a good average. Unfortunately the exhaustion of all the old stock, the high prices recklessly offered by French speculators, and the increased demand both for this and other markets, keep prices fully up to the level of last year, and threaten even higher rates as the season advances.

PORTUGAL.

Port.—The production in the finest districts of the Alto Douro is now very limited. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Portuguese Government in trying all kinds of experimental remedies, nothing has been discovered to check the progress of the Phyllokera, which each year spreads and destroys vineyard after vineyard. It is lamentable to compare the properties which we have seen in years gone by laden with luxuriant growth and abundance of fruit, with the brown bare patches of ground now visible in more than half of the finest districts.

During the Summer the weather was propitious to the vine, and at the commencement of the vintage it was the general opinion that any wine made would be of the finest quality. So much was this the case that the prices obtained by the farmers were exorbitant, in many cases equal to about £10 per pipe above the average of good years. The vintage commenced in the Lower Douro on 27th September, and in the Upper Douro about a week later. The wines first made are excellent, but the fine weather lasted scarcely more than a week, when rain set in, and most seriously damaged the quality of the later made wine, which should have been the finest. We hope that it will be possible to select some wines of the vintage of 1886 worthy of upholding the reputation of Port. The yield may be taken as 45,000 pipes.

Although, as we have said, the production in the Alto Douro is now limited, yet the prospects of future supplies are fairly good, inasmuch as in many instances new vines introduced from America have been planted which are said to resist the Phylloxera, and large districts in and outside the Douro district have been within the last few years planted with the vine, and are now producing fruit.

MADEIRA.

The vintage has yielded from the orthodox Madeira grapes less *must* than in 1885, but the crop from ungrafted American vines is larger than in that year. Prices for *musts* from the best growing wine districts have ruled higher than last year, while those from other parts are slightly lower; most producers are preferring to hold in expectation of an improving demand.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th December, as compared with the statement of the 11th December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 11. Rs.	Dec. 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	19,62,274	17,.3,795
do. do. at Branches	14,71,951	15,58,352
Other Deposits	2,01,10,297	2,06,.3,270
Post Bills	21,053	15,500
Cash Credits undrawn	11,57,001	13,16,149
	4,05,22,591	4,08,51,146
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	11,69,569	11,24,068
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	30,80,035	31,11,005
Loans, on Security of do	14,95,188	17,.9,970
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,681	1,788
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,92,66,.19	1,86,28,703
Stamps	34,999	32,9/9
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,17,538	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,75,000	3,02,588 3,02,588
Bullion		.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,43,500	4,30,405
Cash and Currency Notes	88,26,315	9,.,99,640
	4,05,22,591	4,08,51,146

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 93, Farringdon road, London.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA; THEIR RELATIONS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* publishes the following as coming from a thoroughly well-informed source:—

We have heard what Count Kalnoky has said about the alliance of Austria-Hungary and Germany, and have appreciated the importance of his declarations in the present crisis. But it is scarcely less interesting to weigh the observations which his predecessor, Count Andrassy, made on that topic in the Hungarian Delegation, because he was the Minister who concluded the alliance with Prince Bismarck in September, 1879. He said that the Austro-German alliance was a natural one, because the interests of the Powers nowhere clashed and because it was purely defensive. Nevertheless, the conviction had become general that it had not had the favourable results which were anticipated from it, and the reason was this. It was understood that an alliance between the two empires alone must work well; but as soon as it was known that they had to come to a previous understanding with Russia in all Eastern questions the situation assumed a different aspect. For from that moment Germany was bound to consult not only Russia's real interests in the East, but also its temporary views and wishes. This new position of the three Powers could not be satisfactory to either. Russia complained that she had to sacrifice her interests to the necessity of maintaining the understanding between the three empires, and constant concessions had to be made in order to maintain an understanding which was nevertheless hollow. To Germany finally devolved the ungrateful task of having always to find a middle term between the conflicting views of the two other empires; and the result was neither pleasure nor profit to herself. Besides, the constant frictions between the three remained no secret. Other Powers began to speculate upon the dissolution of the alliance, and thus it lost its defensive force.

Count Andrassy is undoubtedly right. This situation was unsatisfactory for every one of the three Powers, and could not last; but he omitted to state two points. The Austro-German alliance had a decidedly anti-Russian meaning. After the Congress of Berlin the whole public opinion in Russia accused Germany as the false friend who, under the disguise of an honest broke had cheated Russia of the legitimate results of her victories. Prince Gortchakoff began to coquet with France and to exhort her to be strong; Generals Skobeleff and Obrutchew made their anti-German speeches; Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff told the Bulgarians that the Treaty of Berlin was "musique d'Offenbach," and the concentration of Russian troops on the German frontier became ominous. It was to parry these dangers that Prince Bismarck went to Vienna and concluded the alliance with Austria, to which he had great difficulty in obtaining the Emperor William's consent. But what Count Andrassy has not mentioned is, that the Chancellor wished to give a much wider scope to the alliance, and to have it sanctioned by a vote of the legislative assemblies of both Powers; and that it was the Austrian Minister who objected to that extension; he did not wish to bind himself so much, or so openly. If Prince Bismarck's desire had prevailed, it would have been impossible to admit Russia later on into what was certainly meant as a lasting understanding between the two German Powers only.

The second and most important point which Count Andrassy omitted is this. Since 1871 the only danger for Germany, to Prince Bismarck's mind, has been an alliance between Russia and France. At first he provided for that eventuality by an alliance between the three Emperors, on the basis of maintaining the *status quo* in the East. But when, after war and the Berlin Congress, Russia openly showed her resentment, that alliance became impossible for the future, and another combination had to be formed. On Austria the Chancellor could rely; but, although the two empires might be equal to sustaining a struggle with Russia and France, he thought it greatly desirable to strengthen the defensive force of the Austro-German alliance by the accession of a third Power and that Power could only be England; which, moreover, would be followed by Italy. In this expectation he was not deceived. The deliberations of the Congress established cordial relations between himself and Lord Beaconsfield; and after the Congress England remained closely united with the two German Powers.

The English elections of 1880 upset Prince Bismarck's defensive fabric. With the return of Mr. Gladstone to power all possibility of good understandings with Great Britain vanished. The new Premier had never concealed his hatred of Austria; he took France to be the natural ally of England, and regarded Russia as her most excellent friend. What this policy has cost England we all know but too well; but Prince Bismarck is not to be blamed if he looked for another combination, and showed Mr. Gladstone that he had more strings than one to his bow. He began to draw nearer to Russia, interview between his master and the Czar took place at Danzig, at which the Chancellor succeeded perfectly in regaining the Czar's confidence. Austria had no choice but to follow in the wake; and, after the death of Baron Haymerle, Count Kalnoky was chosen as his successor because, as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and he had made himself agreeable to the Czar. That is the reason why the period from 1880-86 had the unsatisfactory character of which Count Andrassy complained.

Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that this combination was not a matter of choice for Prince Bismarck, but a *pis-aller* to which he believed himself compelled. The *North German Gazette* revealed the German Chancellor's mind completely when it said the other day, that the whole situation would have been different if England had only looked for a partner in resisting Russia. What he has doubted hitherto is whether England had made up her mind to give not only her moral support, but to back it eventually by action. As soon as he sees that England and Austria are at one in that regard, he will heartily second their efforts, knowing full well that only the dread of a coalition of overpowering strength will compel Russia to yield, and that only thus can peace be secured.

A PLEA FOR PORT HAMILTON.

THE following are the views of Sir Andrew Clarke, the late Inspector-General of Fortifications, on the subject of the retention of Port Hamilton:—

"The occupation of Port Hamilton has been the subject of much controversy. The anti-annexation party are naturally against all such measures. To them one acquisition is as another. It is inherently immoral; it means necessarily the extension of responsibilities already too great; it constitutes a sensible weakening of the framework of the Empire. In many cases this view is my own. I regarded the occupation of Cyprus as a grave error of statesmanship; while I have never hesitated to condemn the annexation of Upper Burma, a proceeding the full evil of which we have yet to learn. I hold, however, that the considerations of high Imperial strategy, and the sacred duty which we as life-tenants of

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NOTICE.

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GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki.
Byculla „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Parel Station	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Dadur	Raver	Hocks)	Moortisapor
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona,
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun,
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira,
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Tannah*	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Callian Junction*‡	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Algaum*	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Horee
Khurdee	Bheringee	Tullgaun	Kapri
Kussarah*	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road
Deolalee B.	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nasick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for	Kheirgaun	Packney
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Lassulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Mumrar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*	Senri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Naidongree	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Kuigaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Gaolna	Baakeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Pachors	Babai	Nargaum	Wulwar
Myjee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
also	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Julgaum	Sangor)	Nandoora	Kistna
	Nurainapore	Jullumt	Chicksago
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*.	Raichoro*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleaur	Brehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Amugaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bassein Road	Muroloe	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucteran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunder-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
cram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶40 minutes for Dinner.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1. 4¼ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4 „ „ „ 2-12 do.
No. 3. 3⅜ „ „ (thin) „ 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash :—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„	350
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	„	400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„	500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	„	500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	„	550
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	„	600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	„	700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame	„	400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	„	750
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	„	650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars, etc.	„	300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	„	550
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	„	600

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace from	7	0
Silk Lace from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7	0
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International from	2	8
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PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns from	9	0
International do. from	3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11	8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts „	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21	8
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CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

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Tonic, Digestive and Nutritive.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active **Pepsine** and **Peptone** or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of Chapoteaut's Peptone Wine are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals where it is largely used for all affections of the **Stomach, Liver, and Intestines,** and for **Indigestion, Distaste for Food, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery, Fevers;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from **Tumours, Cancerous Affections,** and all wasting diseases wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

Chapoteaut's Pepsic-Peptone Wine cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and stregthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime, it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed, Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

Dusart's Syrup is of inestimable benefit to Convalescents, Old or Weakly People; and Rickety Children find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

Dusart's Syrup is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth. Dusart's Syrup arrests Diarrhœa, in Children, and is well adapted to Mothers while Suckling and during Pregnancy.

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GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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Chapoteaut's Morrhuol

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of COD-LIVER OIL

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that **Morrhuol** is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that Bronchitis, Cough, Night-sweats, Pains in the Chest, and Consumption or Sore Throats yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

Pale Weakly Children with no Appetite, and those inclined to be **Rickety** or afflicted with **Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, Running sores on the neck,** and who are continually **Sleepless and Restless,** find in **Morrhuol** the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Syrup of Hypo-Phosphite of Lime
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take **GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of wheight and hesithy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

PELLETIER'S Quinine Capsules
(3 CACHETS)

In each capsule is enclosed 2 grains of the crystalline salt, the purety of which is guaranteed by the name of **Pelletier,** the Inventor of quinine, stamped on them. They are very efficious against **Fevers, Ague, Malaria, Headaches, Neuralgia, profuse transpirations;** taken in small doses they are the most powerful of **tonic** and **invigorating** remedies.

PELLETIER

PARIS, 8, Rue Vivienne.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convalsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

MIDY'S SANTAL Capsules

These are now used the Hospitals of Paris in place of Copaiba, Cubebs, and astringent liquids, and will cure in fourty-eight hours all derangements of the Urinary Organs in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

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TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for eradicating all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger in Children and Adults.

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KANANGA OF JAPAN
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It strengthens and invigorates the skin and imparts a delicate and elegant fragance to the body.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S Pepsine Pearls
(DIALYSED PEPSINE)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat ore other food.

Indigestion, Wind in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches are cured with the first dose of *Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls.*

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotenee of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Dogestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culer, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importauce of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have aduced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised an Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp taken on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gentle, and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific whatever for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable. Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HODSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES.

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

Times of India, March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

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ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

PRICES.

Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat... ...	...Rs.	100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	... „	125 to 135
&c. &c. &c.		

THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

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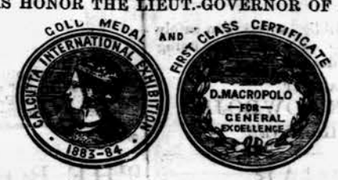

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
2. Duke of Connaught	„ „	4 0	8. Alpha	„ „	2 8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „	4 0	9. Prince of Wales	„ „	2 0
4. Finos (Lady)	„ „	3 0	10. Prince Boris	„ „	2 0
5. Bosphorus	„ „	3 8	11. Victoria	„ „	1 8
9. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „	3 0	12. Sultan	„ „	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„ 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„ 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs.	6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs.	9
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Jose Vargas	„ 50 „	10 0	La Selika	„ 50 „	5 0
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Trabucos Alexandrie	„ 25 „	3 4	La Flor de Java	„ 100 „	4 8
Semiramis	„ 100 „	11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„ 100 „	4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocanada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule.

CAUTION.—We beg to caution our Friends and the Public generally against spurious imitations of this blend which we find are now being offered, owing to its great success, and to assure them that *none are genuine* unless bearing our *Trade Mark* on the *corks, capsules*, and *labels*.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE

for every form of

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE

FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

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a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter: it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin: it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

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PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is the most wonderful healing remedy in the world.

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PAIN KILLER IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST LINIMENT MADE, acting speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Bruises, etc.

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A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
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